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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

JOURNAL REPORTS ON ESTONIAN CP CC PLENUM

AU111201 Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 8, Apr 86 (signed to press 8 Apr 86) pp 21-23

/Article by L. Kalyadin: "Energy of Ideas Into Energy of Concrete Actions"/

/Text/ In the Twelfth 5-Year Plan period it is envisaged that there will be substantial transformations and an acceleration of socioeconomic development in Estonia, as all over our country. What must be done to implement that which has been planned, to establish an atmosphere of genuine creativity and of the search for the new in party organizations and labor collectives, to ensure that work is restructured, and to overcome all that is obsolete and which hinders forward movement? These questions were at the center of attention of the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, at which K. Vayno, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, delivered a report on the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the republican party organization.

Both the main speaker and the other people who spoke during the debate emphasized that the Communists and all working people of Soviet Estonia entirely approve the decisions of the 27th Congress and perceive them as guidance toward energetic actions. The participants in the plenum gave ardent support to the peace-loving, principled foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state which is aimed at preventing nuclear war and at strengthening peace all over the world.

The majority of the republic's industrial enterprises began the year successfully. In 2 months, labor productivity grew considerably, production costs were reduced, construction rates increased, and the plans for retail trade turnover and everyday services were overfulfilled. However, the plenum noted, the results are not the same everywhere. As before, the plan for product sales with delivery obligations taken into account are not being fulfilled. Those in the list of debtors are the same 18 enterprises as last year, 12 of which are in Tallin and two in Kokhtla-Yarve.

The leaders of the chronically lagging Punane KUNDA Cement Plant (A. Rae, the director and A.L. Pyder, secretary of the party committee) were subject to criticism at the plenum. This year the enterprise has already acquired a debt of over 30,000 metric tons of products. Labor and production discipline is weak here and work organizations and the repair service are poor. Both the

plant's party organization and Rakvereskiy Raykom have been unable to rouse Communists for a resolute struggle to impose order, and they reconcile themselves to omissions. The republican Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (Minister L. Ananich) and the commission for construction of the republican Council of Ministers (headed by P. Palu) are insufficiently energetic in striving to re-equip the plant.

The plenum made it an obligation to establish harsh, day-to-day party control over the fulfillment of plans and obligations, to strive for a turning-point in practical matters, and not to relax the high uplift in work which was brought about by the congress decisions.

Successes in the cause of intensification depend primarily on the creative activeness of Communists and working people, on the carefully thought-out nature of organizational measures, and on an orientation toward high final results, P. Goryunov, an automatic lathe operator at the Tartu Instrument-making Plant, said at the plenum. The party organization and administration of this plant are concerning themselves with the renewal and increasing technical level of production. Thus, the introduction of a flexible automated system in the thermal rectifier assembly workshop will make it possible to obtain an economizing effect of 1 million rubles and to free 100 people. Having weighed up to its reserves, the collective of the plant has decided to considerably overfulfill its plan tasks for the growth in commodity output volume in the Twelfth 5-Year Plan period.

The plenum spoke with concern about the fact that certain of the republic's enterprises have not turned to face scientific-technological progress and that their leaders sometimes display inertness. For example, in the Estremrybflot Association (General Director V. Bogachev, party committee Secretary N. Troitskiy), the 5-year plan for the introduction of new technology does not envisage a radical change for the better. It is planned to spend 10 million rubles on reconstructing the superphosphate workshop of the Estonfosforit association (Director A. Basharenko), while the growth in capacities remains at its former level.

The speakers said that it is necessary to correct the situation immediately. The republic's ministries and State Planning Committees were made seriously responsible. It was proposed that a 5-year plan be effectively developed for the technical requirement and reconstruction of existing enterprises on the basis of the wide-scale application of contemporary new equipment and technology and taking the certification of workplaces into account.

The speakers noted that the 27th CPSU Congress drew attention to the effective utilization of progressive new forms of combining science with production. However, these problems are being solved only slowly at the moment. The work connected with the organization of a republican biocenter for gene and cell engineering has not been completed. The Academy of Sciences and Council of Ministers of the republic cannot determine its range of tasks clearly at all.

Questions of ensuring efficient and rhythmic work, of raising product quality, and of saving resources have been posed in an acute manner. In the 5-year plan period, labor collectives must double the proportion of industrial products of the highest quality category. It has been recognized as expedient to develop comprehensive special-purpose "quality" programs at all associations and enterprises in the current year, as well as a unified comprehensive program on questions of saving resources, and to establish party control over their implementation.

The secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia approved the initiative of the Communists of the Tallin Housing Construction Combine to increase quality and ensure rhythmicity in the commissioning of housing in the Twelfth 5-Year Plan. The initiative has already been taken up by contract subunits of Estonkolkhozstroy and the republican Ministry of Construction.

The plenum demanded that party committees and organizations rigorously implement the program instructions of the 27th Party Congress about shifting the national economy to an intensive path of development, and to shift the center of attention in republican economic leadership from intermediate results to final results, from the expansion of production funds to their renewal, and from the buildup of material resources to their better utilization.

Problems of developing the republic's agroindustrial complex were discussed in an exacting manner. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Further Perfecting the Economic Mechanism of Economic Operations in the Country's Agroindustrial Complex" was received with satisfaction. Kh. Kalvist, secretary of the party committee of the Tikhemetsaskiy technical school-Sovkhoz, L. Yakson, milkmaid of the Imeni V.I. Lenin Kolkhoz in Kingiseppskiy Rayon, and others spoke and said that the path for growth in agricultural production is the wide-scale application of intensive technologies, the development of the collective contract on the basis of economic accountability, the acceleration of the development of fodder production, the reduction of product losses, and constant care for the conditions of work and everyday life of rural workers.

Although the indices in the republic, for livestock, for instance, are some of the best in the country, there are no grounds to be satisfied with what has been achieved. Moreover, the speakers noted, behind the average results there exists a considerable difference in the standard of economic operations. For instance, due to its purposeful work to intensify crop production, the Layuza Kolkhoz in Yigevaskiy rayon has achieved high results and increased the harvest yield to 625 fodder units. The milk yield from one fodder-fed cow rose to 4,495 kg. At the same time there are kolkhozes and sovkhoses which are marking time. In a number of rayons, particularly the Tartu, Vyruskiy, and Vilyandskiy rayons (raykom first secretaries L. Luks, A. Myaniste, and R. Elvak), the lag in fulfillment of the food program is being overcome only slowly. The plenum outlined measures aimed at raising the standard of the organizational and political work of rural party organizations and at perfecting the style of leadership of the republic's agroindustrial complex.

In order to move forward it is important to persistently seek new approaches and to utilize all factors of acceleration. A reorganization of management, planning, and methods of economic operations is being carried out in the republic. This year the main bases of the clothing and footwear trade, together with the specialized retail organization, have been transferred to the Ministry of Light Industry of the Estonian SSR. Not everything is going smoothly, however, and problems are arising. The ministry's own apparatus should adopt a new approach to work. It is not enough only to pose questions before the higher organs. It is necessary to conduct more active work to "run in" the economic mechanism under the new conditions at the level of the workshop and of the filial branches of enterprises. The Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways of the Estonian SSR (Minister G. Kruger) was criticized; it is not hurrying to introduce advanced experience of increasing the effectiveness of motor transportation and is awaiting instructions from above on this count.

It is necessary to learn oneself and to teach others how to work in the new way, to demand a decisive reorganization from party and economic cadres, and to overcome bureaucratism and hackneyed patterns, as the participants in the plenum stated. A number of party committees are continuing to drown in paper, and the decisions which they make lack concreteness and depth of study and area as like one another as twins. It also happens that they have prepared one, two, or three resolutions, while there is no time left for practical organization.

The following example was cited. At its bureau the Morskoy raykom of the city of Tallin (first secretary Ya. Tanvelt) discussed the activity of the Prompribor Association nine times and that of the Eesti Kabel plant five times, and from month to month adopted identical, superficial decisions on them which abounded in the words "point out" and "pay attention." But the association continues to be in a disrupted state, while the plant continues not to fulfill its contractual obligations.

The report and the speeches contained a number of remarks addressed to the Tallinn gorkom. A number of enterprises in the city are not fulfilling the plan for the output of consumer goods, and there is a growing number of letters to the republican organs complaining about the unsatisfactory solution of social questions. Unfortunately, gorkom First Secretary M. Pedak, who spoke at the plenum, evaded the criticism with silence.

The participants in the plenum spoke out in favor of a style of party work which combines unity of word and deed, exactingness and self-criticism, the choice of the most effective methods and means, careful consideration of people's opinion, and skillful coordination of the actions of all social forces. It was stated at the plenum that the main thing now is to increase the vanguard role of communists in practical affairs. The newness, scale, and complexity of the imminent tasks require persistent efforts, purposefulness, and selflessness from communists. It was decided to thoroughly discuss questions of the fundamental reorganization of party work, in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, at republican conferences of secretaries of primary and workshop party organizations and party group organs, as well as of workers in the party apparatus.

The standard of ideological work was analyzed through the prism of the tasks set by the congress. A republican political day devoted to the congress documents has been held, and they are studied in the system of political and economic study. Retraining of the ideological aktiv has been planned. The plenum bound the party organizations to place the main emphasis on propagandizing the materials of the 27th CPSU Congress in labor collectives and their lower levels, thus helping everyone not only to understand the party's plans but also to determine his place in their fulfillment and to make full use of the wealth of congress' ideas to increase people's work and social activeness.

The plenum approved the developed plan of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia for organizational and political measures to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The resolution which was adopted outlines a concrete program of actions by the republic's communists to implement the party course defined by congress.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESOLUTIONS--Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 June morning edition carries on page 2 a 1,200-word TASS attributed "Official Section" report on USSR Council of Ministers resolutions. Under the first subhead "On the Development of Collective Horticulture" the report deals with the resolution "on measures to further develop collective horticulture and market gardening," stipulating the provision of "enterprises, organizations, and institutions with plots of land" for this purpose. Under the second subhead "Important Tasks for Brand-Name Trading" the report covers the resolution "on further developing brand-name trading within the system of industrial ministries," which is aimed at better satisfying "popular demand for many consumer goods." Under the third subhead "On Additional Rights for Leaders of Industrial Enterprises" the report deals with the resolution "on expanding the rights of leaders of industrial associations, enterprises, and organizations in the establishment of staffing levels." [Editorial Report] [PM]/12766

BIRYUKOVA MEETS KIRGHIZIA VOTERS--A meeting took place today in the capital of Kirghizia between the voters in the Oktayabrskiy Constituency No 322 in Frunze with Aleksandra Pavlovna Biryukova, candidate deputy of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet for this constituency and secretary of the SPCU Central Committee. The candidate deputy's election agent, Comrade (Dzhumakanova), metal-worker and fitter at the Frunze Experimental Electrical and Vacuum Mechanical Engineering Works and deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Kirghiz SSR, acquainted those assembled with the biography of Aleksandra Pavlovna Biryukova. She and others who spoke called on the people to cast their votes on election day, 25 May, for the candidate for the bloc of communists and non-party members. Comrade Biryukova spoke before those assembled. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 20 May 86 LD] /12232

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

PROBLEMS WITH ZNANIYE SOCIETY LECTURES

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 May 86 p 2

[Article by V. Speranskiy, candidate in philosophical sciences: "We Write 10 but Have 100 in Mind"]

[Text/ When I was about to depart from Novosibirsk for Moscow, in the oblast organization of the Znaniye [Knowledge] Society, they gave me a sealed envelope and said the following: "Here is your travel authorization along with those of the lecturers who came here during the previous few weeks." For four days I languished in ignorance: what kind of secret information was I carrying? Why was it necessary to hide my travel authorization from me? It turned out to be necessary.

When the organizer of the lectures given by the RSFSR Znaniye Society opened up the envelope, I understood that I had underestimated my own popularity as well as the organizational capacities of the Novosibirsk people. In my practical work I have seen on more than one occasion how the report figures are inflated, but I could not imagine overstating the data 10-, 20- and even 100-fold. According to my travel authorization, my lectures had been completely "sold out."

Where and how did it all begin? On Thursday evening I had been requested to lend a helping hand: someone had fallen ill, and in Novosibirsk there would be a disruption in the cycle of lectures entitled "Urgent Problems of Moral Indoctrination." I will not describe how I persuaded my colleagues to take my classes for me. Finally, I had my first meeting with an audience. The lecture topic was "The Moral-Psychological Climate of a Group." There were only 30 persons in the hall. I tried to find out why there were so few. As I was told, the reasons were important ones: it was the end of the month, people had to remain at work a little longer, and, furthermore, they did not know whether or not the lecture would be held. I prepared especially carefully for the next two presentations: after all, I was scheduled to speak at the central lecture bureau. According to the plan, a seminar for propagandists and lecturers was held first. It was attended by...one person, while there were nine at the public lecture.

The emotions of a lecturer are, obviously, of little interest to the reader. Therefore, let me proceed to some figures. According to my calculations, the lectures were attended by about 270 persons, while, according to the data

on the travel authorization, this figure had been 3,150. It is easy to calculate that the reported indicator exceeds the actual one by a factor of more than 12. This is on an average. But let's just see what the ratios look like in specific cases: where 9 persons attended, the figure of 300 is recorded, and instead of that one person in the hall, 150 "attended" on paper. Here we have no longer just a "leap" but something a bit larger.

This juggling testifies, first of all, to local problems: something in the organization of topical cycles in Novosibirsk is not being done as it should be. Among the inflated figures there was one, I think, genuine one: for my lectures the Society received a sum of 720 rubles. Paid out of this money were my travel expenses (175 rubles), my fee for the lectures, and, naturally, the wages of the organizers. The subscription tickets had been sold in the autumn--they say that some of the fees were even partially paid in cash--the lecture schedule was drawn up, and responsible persons approved. But there was no day-to-day work with regard to implementing what had been outlined. Only one announcement was made concerning the lecture to be given in the lecture bureau; it could be caught sight of by a person who approached it in a special way--across from the building. In a similar way, signs announcing the lectures were limited in the labor groups as well.

Of interest in this connection was the last day. Two lectures had been planned: one was cancelled because it was the day of my departure, and with regard to the second I was waiting impatiently for a car to pick me up. In reply to my phone call to the Znaniye Society, I heard the following: "But why are you getting upset? We have already registered this lecture in your travel authorization." Indeed, why be upset, when I would receive the registered "charity contribution" at the cashier's office? But why are the lecture organizers not upset? Why did none of the Society's officials come (I invited them on several occasions) to listen to what the lecturer--so expensive for Novosibirsk--had to talk about?

And why do the Novosibirsk people overstate the figures? What kinds of criteria do they utilize to evaluate their activity, if it is considered that 50 at a lecture is bad, while 300 is fine? I asked to see the other two travel authorizations which I had brought with me; they showed the same kinds of astronomical figures: 150, 200, 400, and even 500 persons. In order to check up on their objectivity, it was not necessary to attend the lecture. I can say that not a single one of the lecture-halls which I know there can seat such a number of people.

In order to avoid being chided for financial naivete, let me ask yet another question: why is the fee for the lecture determined not by its quality or its topical urgency, but rather by the amount of subscription tickets sold, and even by the academic degree held by the lecturer? Of course, to disseminate subscription tickets, furthermore, having received payment through a non-cash account, is simpler than it is to organize a continuous evaluation of the effectiveness of lecture-type propaganda, let's say, by means of a questionnaire-type sociological survey of the listeners. Perhaps it is time to give some thought to a unique kind of "wage scale," determining the size of the fee with the aid of certain coefficients? Of course, it is understandable that there is a essential difference between a speech with a "rolling" topic

and a lecture delivered to propagandists and lecturers who speak on this very same set of topics. I am convinced that a lecturer's wages ought to depend on his popularity, on the impression made on his listeners, rather than on an academic degree obtained many years previously.

The Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Party Congress has noted that the ideological sphere is likewise seriously bothered by the customary, "grossly quantitative" approach. The figures here are indeed impressive. Tens and even hundreds of thousands of propagandists, agitators, political information specialists, circles, and seminars, newspapers and journals with circulations in the millions, millions of listeners at lectures. All this is fine. But does not the living human being...the important maximum specificity in the matter of indoctrination--disappear in such a millstream of figures and "scopes"? In evaluating my own trip from the viewpoint of this requirement, I recall those four (out of nine) persons who, following the presentation at the lecture bureau, spent one and a half hours asking specific questions about ways to improve the moral-psychological climate in a group, and many others who attempted together to ask questions about how to resolve their own, specific, conflicting situation. In sifting these encounters through my memory, I can state the following: from the viewpoint of moral-psychological and methodological aid, my trip produced results. This is testified to by the first letter received from Novosibirsk. Nevertheless, I am still bothered by the following question: was this really necessary?

Indeed, is it necessary to organize cycles of lectures with the obligatory invitation of lecturers from Moscow? For Novosibirsk I know precisely that it is not necessary. This city has tens, if not hundreds, of lecturers who know the problems of the topical cycles at least as well as the Muscovites. Working at the university, for example, is Professor I. Ya. Kopylov, whose works on the problems of moral indoctrination are quoted even abroad. At the Siberian Department of the VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin] my lecture was listened to by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Professor A. I. Orekhovskiy--a well-known specialist on the problems of the ethics of mutual relations and the responsibility of leading officials. And, in general, in every audience before which I spoke there were people who, within the framework of the allotted time, could quite fully elucidate the problems.

I know that the topical cycles are not handled everywhere in such an unorganized way as in Novosibirsk. For example, a colleague of mine has told me that in Ivanovo Oblast his lectures took place before a well-prepared audience. Nevertheless, I am confident that in conducting the topical lecture cycles people can and must manage by means of their own efforts. Within the framework of these cycles, a lecturer from Moscow or some other major scientific center might be invited for the sole purpose of speaking before an audience made up of lecturers and propagandists. Not just on one topic, but on his own entire cycle, along with a portion of his own specialized course, with consultations on the latest research and the most recent literature.

The All-Union Znaniye Society numbers more than 3 million persons; they deliver 25 million lectures every year. We will not calculate how many persons listen to these lectures. If we were to use the "Novosibirsk method," then it might well turn out that the audience of listeners exceeds the population of this planet many times over. Is it not high time that we made the transition from pursuing quantity to a concern for the optimum quality of lecture-type propaganda?

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

BRIEFS

HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD IN BALTIC REPUBLICS DEFENDED--Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 June 1986 morning edition carries on pages 4-5 a 1,200-word letter to the editor from Albertas Laurinchyukas under the heading "Mudslinging," on a recent U.S. Congress resolution on alleged human rights abuses in the Soviet Baltic Republics. Arguing that the real state of affairs in these republics is not as portrayed in the West, the writer cites the example of a traditional meeting between American and Soviet writers held in Soviet Lithuania. "We parted satisfied with our meeting," he writes, "and agreed to hold more of such meetings in the future." However, he goes on, THE WASHINGTON POST reported that the greatest topic of conversation at the meeting was homosexuality. "This is how everything seen on Soviet soil can be turned 'upside down,'" Laurinchyukas concludes, adding that "slinging mud at our country seems to have become routine for some American journalists." Rather than concern themselves with alleged human rights abuses in the Soviet Union, he says, "The master of the White House and congressmen would do better to concern themselves with those Americans who need not only work, but also an apartment and even a crust of bread." [Editorial Report] [PM]/12766

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RELIGION

U.S. BACKING FOR ANTI-SOVIET JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES ALLEGED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by D. Gutenev, Alma-Ata, under the rubric "On the Fronts of the Ideological Struggle": "In the Guise of Preachers"]

[Text] The sun was shining in the blue canopy of sky. A bus rolled cheerily by flowering gardens into Talgar. At this midday hour the bus was half empty. At one of the stops a woman got aboard. Coming to a stop, almost as if concealing herself, she swept a piercing gaze over the passengers. She saw a girl with a look of sadness on her face, and quietly sat down beside her and asked sympathetically: "Is there trouble in your soul? Come to us, and you will be comforted."

The young woman did not reply. The newly-boarded passenger, encouraged by the fact that she had not been interrupted, began to speak ingratiatingly about how everything in this world is bad, and how that is as it should be, since people here are all wanderers and each must prepare himself for the judgment day, when Armageddon, the holy battle between Christ and antichrist, will be at hand...

The other passengers quickly realized who their fellow traveler was.

"What do you mean, dear?" interjected an old man wearing the medal of a war veteran. "For 40 years now I haven't been able to sleep because of your Armageddon; I have looked at death. Leave the girl alone."

The woman compressed her lips with an offended look and meekly stood up. The driver opened the door. But before getting off, the woman gave all the passengers a scorching look and wiped her feet on the steps. And she seemed to melt.

Once again the bus went rolling down the road. Only now it seemed as if the sun were less bright, as if the white apple blossoms in the gardens had turned gray. A pained silence reigned.

"That's the way it is," sighed the veteran at last. "As if they had spit on your soul... And you, granddaughter, you chase those kind-hearted types away. That flock of crows is always on the wing when a person has troubles. And if you pay attention to them..."

Everyone began to speak at once. They told about cases from the lives of members of religious sects, things which they had read or heard about; some had the ring of truth, others were nothing more than fables. But the ones taking part in this discussion understood one thing correctly: the woman who had attempted to spread her propaganda was a member of the most reactionary sect -- the Jehovah's Witnesses.

What is the "Society of Jehovah's Witnesses", or the "Bible researchers", and why does its religious doctrine provoke such unpleasant feelings among Soviet people?

According to this doctrine, all people living on this earth are divided into two unequal groups: the Jehovah's Witnesses and the "satanists". All state authority and all religions and churches besides the Jehovah's Witnesses are labeled agents of Satan... The Jehovah's Witnesses foretell of an imminent Armageddon, as a result of which, they claim, all of mankind except for themselves will perish eternally. Jehovah's Witnesses who have died will rise from the dead and will live forever on a renewed Earth. And 144,000 specially chosen from among them will be taken up to heaven and will begin to govern a theocratic state formed out of the fragments of society.

The very fact that Jehovah's Witness theoreticians are willing to doom all of mankind to destruction, with the exception of their own adherents, is enough to repel people. This is in contradiction to humanism, as well as elementary human reason.

Such overt propaganda for a new world war plays into the hands of the imperialist bourgeoisie and the shameless militaristic circles in the West which are receiving huge profits from the arms race. Therefore major financial magnates in the United States and other capitalist states are giving this sect material support. Its headquarters is located in the New York suburb of Brooklyn. That is where the "Gilead Bible College" is located, as is a publishing house which prints tens of millions of copies of literature in almost 100 languages; this literature includes the magazines "Awake!" and "The Watchtower".

Slander against the policy of our state with regard to religion and believers and appeals to fellow believers to refuse to participate in social and political affairs, ignore elections to the state organs of authority and refuse to serve in the Soviet Army: these are just a few of the recommendations with which the literature produced at the Brooklyn center and the sermons and exhortations of its propagandists abound. Because the activities of these illegal groups are concentrated in the political realm, the leaders of the Jehovah's Witnesses demand that their members take practical actions: recruitment of new members, refusal to submit to Soviet laws. The bus passengers were witnesses to one such action on that spring

day. In that case the "recruiter" was rebuffed. It is more dangerous when active religionists meet up with persons with weak characters, wavering views or a tendency to believe in fables... When these people encounter this sort of religion face to face, they are defenseless...

So that people do not begin to suspect the contradictions between Jehovah's Witness doctrine and the Bible itself, the leaders of the sect attempt to keep their flock in fear, hoping to ensure that believers live in trembling expectation of Armageddon and "eternal life." They inculcate in believers closed-mindedness and mistrust of people outside their own organization, and they try to prevent them from becoming better educated...

It is completely understandable that such actions are in contradiction to the morality of Soviet society, and that therefore the sects are of a carefully conspiratorial nature. There also exist special recommendations from their overseas center on this account.

"The Jehovah's Witnesses are being oppressed by all authorities and all governments," Nasyr Mansurov, one of the active sectarians, attempted to claim before the Talgar Gorispolkom recently. It is true that when asked how this had an effect on him personally he was quick to affirm that he had no quarrels with the Soviet authorities. But by way of confirmation of his thesis he spoke of the persecution of Jehovah's Witnesses which occurred in Fascist Germany.

"They were killed in concentration camps," said Valentina Sycheva, a fanatic believer from the Talgar group, in support of Mansurov.

We will mention the fascist concentration camps again below, but right now let us take a look at documents which tell a different story.

On 25 June 1933 a Jehovah's Witness conference was held in Berlin. At this conference it was stated that the "Bible researchers" in Germany were fighting for the same "high goals and ideals" which had been proclaimed by Germany's national government. The leader of the German branch of the Jehovah's Witnesses immediately informed Hitler of this. In this way the Jehovah's Witnesses attempted to aid the Third Reich.

And this effort did not go unnoticed. On 21 June 1944 Hitler wrote to Kaltenbrunner: "...I am referring to the Jehovah's Witnesses... Further, I am pondering a whole series of questions: how we are to subjugate and pacify Russia if we -- which will undoubtedly occur in the years to come -- again conquer large areas of Russian territory... But we must do this even more, in order to reduce the people in the rear (of the temporarily occupied regions of the USSR: translator's note) to a form which is peaceful and defenseless against us. Any thought of introducing something like national socialism there would be insanity. However, people must have some religion or world view... We should support any forms of religion or sect which have a pacifying effect. For all the Turkic peoples this would mean the Buddhist faith, for all the remaining peoples -- the teaching of the Jehovah's Witnesses..."

As we see, the shameless fascist rabble was counting on the assistance of the Jehovah's Witnesses in the subjugation of conquered peoples. The leaders of the Third Reich were favorably inclined toward their humanity-hating doctrine of the chosen and the slaves. Because the only people who can follow this doctrine are those who hate everything progressive, who acknowledge liberty only for themselves.

These people also put themselves at the service of the fascists. Many of them are playing leading roles in Jehovah's Witness groups today, expounding on good and evil.

In September 1945 Smersh organs arrested N. Mansurov, and two months later he was sentenced by the military tribunal of the 57th Army to 15 years' imprisonment for betrayal of the Motherland. Taken prisoner in August 1941, he, not counting at all on a heavenly life in the next world, voluntarily became a policeman in the prisoner-of-war camp in the city of Timoshar. Attempting to ingratiate himself with the Germans, he jeered at the Soviet soldiers who did not wish to follow his example. Witnesses recall that in December 1941 Mansurov viciously beat Zayoviy and Belokur for a slight infraction of the rules. As a result of the tortures inflicted on prisoners of war by traitors like Mansurov, from 40 to 60 persons a day died at the camp. Was it not these concentration camp tormenters which his "sister" in the faith V. Sycheva had in mind?

Today he, as was mentioned above, is preaching in Talgar. He has been repeatedly warned by members of the commission for the monitoring of legislation regarding religious cults about his illegal activities, but it seems he has taken no heed of these warnings.

Nikita Kurnosenkov has the very same biography, with a few changes. He is one of the activists in the Chemoglan Jehovah's Witness group (Kaskelenskiy Rayon). Born in Smolensk Oblast, he wound up in territory temporarily occupied by the enemy. When the fascist occupiers were driven out in 1942, Kurnosenkov was inducted into the Red Army. However, he was so fond of the new German order that on the way to join his military unit he deserted, crossed the front lines and began to work with the police. In 1943 he took part in robberies and searches of Soviet citizens under the alias of Simonkov. After the war he hid in Altay Kray under the same name. But vengeance triumphed: this betrayer of the Motherland was exposed and sentenced. After an early release from prison, he found a new means of manifesting his hatred for the Soviet State through illegal sectarian activity. In 1962 Kurnosenkov was once again sentenced to five years in prison for these actions, but in the corrective labor unit he continued to engage in anti-Soviet propaganda, as a result of which his sentence was extended by five years.

Here is a sketch of another leader of the illegal Jehovah's Witness group, Alma-Ata native Nikolay Chernyshov. In 1948 he was convicted of involvement in organized formations which had committed theft and robbery of citizens' personal property and of socialist property in Tajikistan, and for general banditry. Taking his youth and the chance for rehabilitation into account, his sentence was cut in half. However, after his release six months had not passed before he was once again put behind bars for the very same crimes, this

time for 15 years. Today, in violation of laws governing religious cults, he is organizing prayer meetings in private apartments and is persistently announcing to his fellow believers the imminent "end of the world" and the consequent need to preach even more actively.

As we see, all three have a soiled past. And despite the fact that they have already come into conflict with the Soviet authorities, have been convicted and at one time have been shown mercy by society, in that their sentences were reduced and even suspended, these individuals even today continue to be involved in reactionary anti-Soviet activities, are inciting religious fanaticism at prayer meetings, in buses, on the street and in the work place, and are implanting a world view which is alien to us, all under the guise of religion.

Alma-Ata residents Ivan Shengof and Mariya Afanasyeva, member of the Talgar group Yusupzhan Sasykov and others are zealously carrying out the orders of the "authorities" mentioned above, recruiting young people for the sect and stepping up their preaching about Armageddon.

One unusual case is that of Vasilii Solonenko, a furnace repairman from Talgar. The son of a Moldavian kulak, and aware that the past is gone forever, he is nevertheless zealously building a great furnace, the bricks for which are the souls of weak people; the mortar is heavy with nonacceptance of the social order which deprived him of all that had been earned from the labor of hired hands. But, while counting on being among the 144,000 elect, he is not ashamed to accept worship and donations -- financial contributions for the needs of the "church" -- in the present life, having forced active Jehovah's Witness K. Pasechnik out of the group's leadership. Incidentally, N. Mansurov also does not lack for material wealth in this life. How do they rationalize the actions of these preachers who have erected splendid mansions for themselves in light of one of the basic Biblical commandments -- "do not build yourselves mansions [in this life]"? Because, according to their words, real life is not here, but rather in the next world. The paradox is obvious.

At the same time V. Solonenko, as required by the Brooklyn center, is also recruiting members for the group and is disseminating religious literature with ideologically harmful content.

The preachers devote an important part of their activities to refusal to perform an honorable constitutional duty: service in the Soviet Army. There is no doubt that young Soviet men, brought up hearing about their fathers' and grandfathers' feats of valor, are by an overwhelming majority patriots of their Motherland and internationalists. And there is quite a bit of proof of this. At this very moment they are performing their patriotic duty in Afghanistan. But the leaders of this sect nevertheless succeed in inducing individual young people to violate the law. Under the influence of Mansurov, Kurnosenkov and Chernyshov, as well as others like Aleksandr Ventsel, Mikhail Adinbur, Vasilii Solonenko and others, young sect members N. Gete, S. Fishchukov, A. Ventsel and V. Khrun refused to serve in the army. Recently A. Lyaubakh, an electrician at the Alma-Ata Production Sewing Association imeni 1 May, was convicted of this violation of Soviet law. Lyaubakh, dodging the pa.

draft, frequently changed his residence permit, first in Ust-Kamenogorsk and later in Alma-Ata.

Meanwhile, the Jehovah's Witnesses are intensifying their end-of-the-world propaganda. Of course, after they had announced their usual exact date for the beginning of Armageddon (25 October 1975) and Jehovah's Witness theoreticians had thus made fools of themselves, they changed tactics. Now they have begun identifying everything in the world of which people die with it [i.e. Armageddon]. The earthquake in Mexico and the drought in Ethiopia have been declared parts of the "great" battle. The military conflict between Iran and Iraq, the evil acts of racists in South Africa and the undeclared war against Nicaragua: in a word, anywhere that blood is being spilled is being proclaimed as none other than Armageddon. All this is taking place with God's knowledge, which means that to find a peaceful solution to these conflicts would contradict the teaching of the Jehovah's Witnesses. And in this connection they cite the Apostle Paul's epistle to the Thessalonians: "... For when they shall say, Peace and safety; then sudden destruction cometh upon them." I.e. we must end the struggle to eliminate the threat of a third world war, to achieve nuclear disarmament and to prevent an arms race in space.

But there is nothing more naive and criminal than to rely on the "will of God," on the predestination of events, on the futility of resisting the dangerous designs of the proponents of war. Not to stop them would be to condone their actions. And this is precisely what the sermons of the Jehovah's Witnesses boil down to, sermons which demand that Soviet people not interfere in politics, that they not hinder the people who threaten all of mankind with the atomic bomb. It is obvious that this runs counter to the efforts of all peace-loving forces and to our policy.

We cannot tolerate such actions. Both the leaders of the Jehovah's Witnesses and ordinary believers should realize this.

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CULTURE

YOUNG WRITER OBJECTS TO CENSORSHIP OF 'FORBIDDEN' THEMES

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Sergey Markov: "We Don't Believe It!"]

[Text] Not so long ago I read a feature article in the central newspaper about how a tenth grader killed a girl in his class. He was a straight-"A" student, secretary of the school's Komsomol organization and a member of the gorkom buro of the All-Union Komsomol. His teachers adored him. A few days before the murder he wrote a composition on literature -- an "A" paper as always -- rich in excellent quotations and ending with the words: "The heroes of Gorkiy's works are still alive today. They cannot be forgotten. People reading Gorkiy grow better, purer, higher. They ask themselves the question posed by the writer: 'What will I do for people?'" And then he killed the girl so that she could never tell anyone he had beaten her up; that might have "spoiled" his career.

The feature was short, written simply, without any kind of affectations or pretensions at being artistic. And even without a conclusion. Let the reader draw his own conclusion. With complete sincerity I can say that for a long, long time not a single short story, tale or novel has made a greater impression on me or my friends who read the article. And this is not an isolated case; newspapers and magazines now are showing, as never before, many examples of striking journalism. What if we were to gather the courage to conduct a poll and ask the readers what is more moving to them -- such articles, where nothing is thought up and everything is taken from life, or today's so-called fiction -- well crafted and stylistically polished, but remote from the acute problems of today's life?

The fact that a growing percentage of young people does not read fiction at all has been written about with alarm more than once in "Literaturnaya Gazeta." A sociologist I know conducted a special research project to understand why. The answer he heard was: "We don't believe it!" "What do you mean 'don't believe it'?" asked the sociologist. "Just that," they explained: "We don't believe what happens in the books we find on the bookstore shelves, what happens in the novels and short stories printed in the literary monthlies. We don't believe the heroes. We don't believe the authors." "But what do you believe?" "What happens really. What they sometimes write about in the newspapers."

It is worth thinking about. Both for prose writers and critics, for whom it is sometimes more important (or simply easier!) to break literature into pieces and force it into a schematic bed of Procrustes fashioned by their own hands and pens (as A. Borshchagovskiy so aptly put it), instead of trying to hear the pulse beat of life in literature -- and if there is none or it is depressingly weak, to openly make their diagnosis, without sly philosophizing.

No one is going to argue, I think, with the fact that fiction is primarily a conflict of the human heart with itself, and that the tasks of prose fiction, as distinct from the concrete goals and tasks of social and political journalism, are, as N. Ivanova says, both less concrete and more lasting. But it is hard to agree that literature's renewal begins with a flight of journalism and only later does the time come to develop the problems it has set. Journalism and so-called belles-lettres are inseparable. In general, it seems to me that the very meaning of the word "publitsistika" (social and political journalism) has recently begun to erode in this country and to lose its higher sense. If you go to the dictionary, this word is defined as "a type of literature devoted to the discussion of vital social issues with the purpose of directly affecting public opinion." Almost all of Dostoyevskiy's novels are a brilliant combination of journalism and artistry. The great literature of Russia is all or almost all journalistic, because it is devoted to the discussion of vital social issues, as the dictionary puts it.

"Publitsistika" is not only and not so much concrete figures, dates and names as it is man himself -- his pain, his joy and his present, past and future days. And what boundaries are set for the genre by idle critics means nothing to the writer. N. Ivanova in her article, "I Don't Want to be an Unskilled Peasant...", stands up for a clear division of labor in the literary shop. She says in her article: "the journalistic essay is not literature of a 'lower' genre in comparison with the tale, but literature of a special type.... It is a genre with full esthetic value. Only its artistry is different from fiction's. And there is no reason to put the clothes of one on the other...." But surely in these words the "inferiority" of the journalistic essay is fixed for today's literature. "Journalism bursts forth into artistry which is 'prestigious' for it." That is, the documentary tale and the feature article "wish" to become artistic. This was rightly pointed out by the critic. But why does the journalistic, topical beginning in itself have to suggest a loss of the work's artistic qualities? More often it is the opposite. "Not everything contemporary is eternal, but what is eternal is always contemporary," wrote Ye. Vakhtangov. Here is the point -- to discern the eternal in the topical. And that is a matter of talent. And the civic spirit of talent. And only later comes the matter of whether or not this journalistic, topical beginning is organic and there are no "seams" showing. In the stories which have served partly as a stimulus for discussion and which have been named many times already, the "seams" show. N. Ivanova pointed this out very well. But I think it is a little early to generalize.

Of course in these stories, which verge on journalism, the words and thoughts of the heroes seem unnatural and inadequate for the characters. I recall Lev Tolstoy's words that one can invent anything he wants, but he cannot invent psychology. Characters who begin to think and do what they cannot think and do

according to their mental makeup look awkward. But these stories, regardless of obvious faults, do not permit anyone to remain indifferent! Personally when I read I often have the feeling that the craftsmen simply did not have enough time -- so strong, burning and passionate was the desire to pour out, shout out the ache as quickly and loudly as possible, for all to hear. I do not have the right, and it would simply be foolish for me, to reproach such a great craftsman as Rasputin for imperfection in his works, given all of his truthfulness and penetrating qualities. And I am not going to reproach him. I am trying to understand. I am trying to imagine the thoughts and pain that the author passed on to Ivan Petrovich expressed directly, in journalistic form, on behalf of the author -- and I cannot. Rasputin, Belov, Zalygin, Astafyev, Baklanov and many other writers do not abandon journalism and in no way disdain it. Many know the excellent essays of Rasputin about Siberia, about the preservation and saving of Lake Baykal, in general about Russian nature, the language, customs and morals. But I cannot, honestly speaking, imagine an essay in which the thoughts of "The Fire" could be fully expressed, maybe because I have not yet read anything like it.

Everyone sees that our social and political journalism -- both that of writers and that which does not come from the pens of professional prose writers -- is becoming sharper from day to day. Sharper and deeper: it is not enough for such a talent as Rasputin to observe this or that private happening. His talent, his civic conscience demand both philosophical and social generalizations. They demand a way out. And some people (upon whom, in particular, publication depends) are still a little afraid of this, although they give lip service to courage and topical interest. And we are like the doctor who discovers one abscess but leaves the others as though unnoticed, sometimes even shamefully hiding them from himself. "How can you, comrades!" said one of the leaders of a popular magazine recently with indignation, concerning a sharp report on a general topic. Finally, our magazine is read not only here, but over there as well. I understand, of course, that it is the dictate of time to speak directly and openly about shortcomings, about certain negative phenomena. But..." I heard this remark with my own ears, after which the report did not get beyond the galleys. And for that matter, the very fact that we had begun to talk directly about our own shortcomings called forth confusion, dismay and even fear in our enemies there, in the West (I know for certain).

Belles-lettres and journalism are like a sword and a dagger. Different kinds of weapons. In the duel with what we have challenged and undertaken to fight throughout the nation -- lies, hypocrisy, duplicity, empty demagoguery -- it is not so important in the end whether we overcome the enemy with one blade or both at the same time. What is important is the outcome of this duel.

We know that great painters have also been great draftsmen. The drawings of Leonardo da Vinci, for example, are by themselves outstanding works of art. Like "I Cannot Be Silent." Like "The Diary of a Writer." Like the journalism of Gogol, Turgenev, Zola, Bulgakov, Hemingway, Faulkner, Mayakovsky, Carpentier, Abramov, Garcia Marquez.... And it seems to me that in this sense one can compare journalism with drawing.

Without a journalistic gift, literary talent is probably unthinkable in general. Even as great a lyric poet as Bunin was also a remarkable journalist. And I think that writers, especially young ones, must one way or another return to drawing -- to social and political journalism. It is wrong to consider it "an unskilled peasant." Go to the newspapers or magazines, go on a business trip. Or don't go on a trip, but write about what is nearby and what is sometimes harder to sort out than the more exotic and distant. But write, write, write -- essays, articles, lampoons, feuilletons -- fearing nobody and nothing and not being afraid of "discussing vital social issues with the purpose of directly affecting public opinion." I think that artistic talent, if it exists, will not diminish. It will not dry up. The general level of prose writers' craftsmanship now -- even judging from young writers' conferences -- is high. There are so many colors and shades in the palette! It is "drawing" that is suffering. I think, I am simply sure, that journalism -- sharp, topical, truthful, necessary in itself, is capable of vastly enriching prose, because artistic literature is the conflict of the human heart not only with itself but with circumstances as well. And then I hope that those who at the moment "don't believe it" will read prose fiction. We cannot invent anything more clearly and truthfully than what exists in life.

And here is another thing I would like to say in connection with this discussion. A few years ago I wrote an article about how a minor son in a southern city killed his mother because she kept getting shamelessly drunk and openly, sometimes even in her son's presence, defamed the honor of her husband, the boy's father. The article was edited but printed. And I wanted to write something like a short story on this same theme; there was a lot of leftover material of a "short story" rather than a "feature article" nature, if I may so express myself. I wrote it and brought it to the prose department of the same magazine where the article had recently been published and called the best piece in the issue. They sent it back. "Was it bad?" I inquired. "Weak? Should I rewrite it?" The answer was no, that I should not rewrite it. The story was all right. "Then what is the matter?" You see, old man, they clapped me on the shoulder, an essay is an essay, but a short story is a short story. Understand? I understood that what was permitted in an essay was not permitted, it turns out, in a short story with its imaginings, collective characters and their conduct. Motivated not only by life but artistically as well. I think that a fictional short story, if written in the same spirit as an article about the murder of a tenth grade girl would evoke confusion and doubts with other publishers.

I can speak for myself and for people my age who dream of becoming writers. Let us take the subject of youth. Why has such a gap -- noticeable, I think, not only by those who one way or another are close to literature -- formed between the essay published in the same "Komsomolka" and short stories or tales about young people. Are the young prose writers at fault? Not enough courage or community activity? I agree. But only partly. Let's be frank. The national struggle with drunkenness and alcoholism became an occasion sometimes to obstruct the path of even mentioning drunkenness in general in fiction, as if nothing of the kind existed. Then what are we struggling against so diligently? Of course I have in mind not "savoring" drunkenness but showing it, as they showed young people in Ancient Rome the drunken slaves. Showing

the terrible consequences drunkenness leads to. And the issue of relations between the sexes? Nobody says that this is a forbidden theme. But it is, to put it mildly, undesirable in the books of young prose writers. At the slightest provocation: immoral! Of course, that way it is easier for the editor. But all the same nobody is going to believe that children are brought by the stork and men never cheat on their wives... By avoiding or keeping silent in our prose about what in journalism is spoken of courageously and openly, we will not diminish the number of divorces among young people nor the growth of sexually related crimes, nor the number of abortions among minors. We will not raise the moral level of our young people by a single millimeter. "We don't believe it!" the young will say. And they will be right.

Faulkner was once asked: "You affirm that literature is generated by the passions and agonies of the human heart. In this regard, how should a writer relate to life: float with the current in order to clarify life's purpose, or throw oneself onto the shore and observe the way it rolls its waters?"

"I would say," Faulkner answered, "that it is necessary to stay in it, to become a part of it. You should never fear its dirt, baseness and smallness, but should always try to be higher and better, more courageous, more capable of suffering. Never be afraid of life, and don't avoid it. I suppose that the worst perversion of all is the desire to close oneself up in an ivory tower. Step out onto the market place and stay there. That is, of course, if you want to be an artist or a writer."

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CULTURE

TREATMENT OF FAMILY IN SOVIET FILMS, MEDIA DECRIED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by V. Fedotov: "Office Romances: Reflections on Publications in the Press and on Television Films"]

[Text] In Moscow, in the newspaper stand on Ulitsa PRAVDA, about a dozen "thick" magazines are arranged for view. The stand operator has written on one of them: "'OKTYABR -- Yuriy Kuranov's short story 'The Warmth of One's Own Hearth.' A story about love, marital faithfulness, and tenderness." I asked her who had described the work that way. She said that she herself had. Then she added, "I'm tired of reading about the escapades of lady-killers, and about infidelities... I really like the position taken by this author."

Later on, in a television broadcast of "Reading Circle," I heard a good report on Kuranov's short story. This coincidence between the opinions of the reader and the critic, and that of this journalist, by no means happens often. There are few people who feel that it is completely old-fashioned to speak out in favor of the strictness of morals, and spiritual family values. Especially since certain newspaper and magazine articles and television films contain the barely concealed message of the "freedom" of personal relations.

And so the NA SMENU! newspaper in Sverdlovsk has undertaken to instruct fiancées in the article "You're Planning to Get Married": "Are you ready for marriage? You will probably be helped to answer that question by taking the test that we bring to your attention." The more points the fiancée gets, the better prepared she is, in the opinion of the young people's newspaper, for married life. It turns out that it is necessary to place a high evaluation on the so-called trial marriage "as a good opportunity to get to know one another," and for the girl to get more points by her unconditional readiness to forgive her future husband's infidelity. "The test has been prepared on the basis of materials in the foreign press," Sverdlovsk resident A. Nikitina, party member since 1942, writes to PRAVDA. But we also have plenty of our own theoreticians and propagandists, and proclaimers of indecent actions.

What has been stated might sound quick-tempered, but it is not without foundation. It would seem that the young people's press would be the best place to speak frankly about the reinforcement of the family and its foundations. Items such as that are very necessary, and they do appear, but

very infrequently. And so the desire to please the newly appeared champion of the "glass of water" theory that was censured by V. I. Lenin can be encountered fairly frequently not only in articles, but also on the television screen, and on the theatrical stage, where the double bed sometimes becomes the center of all the action, and the entire universe, if one can put it that way.

We might recall the television series "A Sunny Wind," with its anxious heroine; and then the film that followed it on the television screen, "Transit," in which a casual love affair was in the center of attention.

Recently the press reported that it was filming for television "Zinulya," from the play with the same name by A. Gelman, which had been published in TEATR magazine with concluding remarks by the respected director. Here is how the chief character is described: She is a remarkable girl heroine for whom high ideals have become a part of her soul, rather than a system of phrases. The heroine has an almost fairytale conflict with extremely imperfect people who have long ago become accustomed to duplicity in thought and speech."

One could agree completely with the author of those lines if there were not a certain circumstance. The "fairytale heroine," taking advantage of the departure of her coworker's wife (in the author's remarks, the coworker "is old enough to be Zinulya's father"), goes to his apartment "late, after midnight, but she returns at five in the morning." But she "conceals that fact from everyone, except that she tells it to everyone individually." Her lover reasons, "It's as though you and I have agreed -- nothing to nobody. Isn't that right?"

And that is the "poetry" of the liaison in the play. But when do we manage to get the message that adventures such as this do not cast even the slightest shadow on the girl?

I was surprised at the reaction of member of the editorial board of the Ekran Television Association, A. Shershova, when I told her that PRAVDA had received dozens of indignant complaints about "A Sunny Wind": "Well, we got even more, and do you think that we were very happy about it?" What, then, were the editors delighted about? It was the nation's moral health, which proved to be stronger than the creators of "A Sunny Wind" had attempted to suggest to them. "They shamed us, they accused us of being backward, and of being practically hypocrites... Now, when they bring in a scenario like that, we point to the bags filled with letters: 'Take a look at what the viewers think!', we tell them," Shershova concluded.

But wouldn't it have been better if television had not subjected the people's morality to that "examination"?...

What disturbed the television viewers most of all about "A Sunny Wind"? The credo of the producers and the scenario writer, who not only failed to censure the heroine (for her the family, a husband, a child were something like burdens), but also presented her as a kind of standard, attempted to reinforce in the television viewers the idea that her behavior is a kind of norm in present-day life.

Weren't these the same kind of viewed that also guided the author of the article "An Office Romance," that appeared in NEDELYA? "Who of us can say that he is insured against this?" the author asked. "In the recent past, getting involved in a situation like this at work was considered to be an affront to public opinion. Now, in my opinion, this kind of intransigence is encountered infrequently, but nevertheless there is still someone who will say, "It's amoral behavior, immorality, depravity..."

The author goes on to instruct the readers, saying, "In the event of the slightest awkwardness, the result of this interference, which is undertaken for the best of reasons, sometimes turns out to be the opposite of what one expects. Incidentally, test pilots have a time-tested principle: if you don't know what to do, don't do anything. That principle has saved many lives. And, in my opinion, it will save even more if it is used more broadly."

The article reveals the attempt to involve the readers in the censuring of the "office romance": "What do those two words suggest to us: love or jealousy, an unexpected gift of fate or a family catastrophe?"

It is easy to guess the attitude that most of the readers take to statements about a "gift of fate." It is not by accident that the editorial office shamefully discontinued the dubious undertaking. But this is what is sad. These statements in the press disorient public opinion. It is probably a good thing that the mixed-up relations in family "triangles" have not begun to be discussed loudly in other "triangles" -- the social and administrative ones. In family life there is a lot that is delicate, so that the question cannot be resolved by the public's vote or by an administrative recommendation. However, excuse me for saying this, but are we really to believe that we should be indifferent to a family catastrophe that is happening before our eyes? Or two catastrophes at once?

The crack or the hole in the family ship does not appear all at once or suddenly, and all it takes is to have a censuring, rather than encouraging, glance, or a friendly one-on-one conversation, and that will stop the development of the thoughtless romance, because we must admit that most often we are dealing specifically with a thoughtless adventure. But it's much more than that! The active champions of "emancipation" do not defend themselves. Instead, they come out swinging with their "arguments."

Everything here is complicated and ambiguous. It is impossible to write out recipes for all situations in life. However, is it really such a blessing, in all situation, to view personal life as a kind of "restricted" zone? "Until recently it was considered disgraceful to reprimand a drunkard if he did not drink on the job," V. Romanov writes from Kuybyshev. "We were convinced: drunkenness in everyday life cripples him both as a family member and as a worker. But doesn't depravity also cripple people?"

I was told the following story. At a party meeting to hear reports and hold elections at an institution, one of the Communists remarked that an "office romance" between two married managers was having an effect on the microclimate in the collective. Everyone started hushing him, saying, "It's their personal

matter! You ought to be ashamed!" Meanwhile the lovers behaved in anything but an inoffensive manner. They even fired -- giving as their reason an imaginary reduction in forces -- their female subordinate who had given the disapproving report on their behavior. The woman went to the party's rayon committee, where a worker attempted to put all the obstacles in her way. Anything to make sure that he would not be accused of interfering in their personal life...

It is typical that in some publications the attempt is even made to "correct" the classic authors, to take as allies those who value dubious passions more richly than the family.

In one of the central newspapers I read an article by poet Nikolay Dorizo, entitled "By the Powerful Might of Beauty." It is a good article. But one statement concerned me. "From our school years," the author writes, "we remember the words of Tatyana Larina: 'but I am given to another, I shall be true to him for a century.' Those words are generally considered to be the highest expression of faithfulness to family duty, because Tatyana loves Onegin, and yet she remains true to her husband." To Dorizo this treatment appears to be completely unambiguous. The fact of the matter, he feels, is that Onegin is unreliable. "If Onegin had been another person, it is unknown how she would have acted."

I make so bold as to think that she would have acted the same way! Tatyana Larina embodies the nature of Russian woman, who is akin to the Decembrists and who preaches high morality.

In the Moscow Oblast LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA newspaper, incidentally, which for a long time has been successfully printing the section "In the Family Circle," I read on 25 January an extremely curious article, entitled "Not Only Love." In it the author expressed a rather large number of interesting views concerning the psychology of family life. And in it the author demonstrates rather convincingly the harm of making a fetish out of love in that superficial form of it which is frequently presented to youth by the television screen, the stage, and certain items in the press. The same newspaper regularly prints significant essays about good families, about instilling emotions in them, about the overcoming of "temptations," and about true personal happiness. Certain other publications also conduct similar sections in an interesting manner.

It would seem that after the 27th CPSU Congress, when mention was made of the fact that our society is vitally interested in the reinforcement of the family, more attention will be devoted to this important topic by the mass information media, literature, the motion pictures, and the stage. Especially since the party gives them the direct instruction to do that. It was a great amount of satisfaction that Soviet citizens have met the intention that was expressed in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the CPSU Congress -- the intention to consider recommendations concerning the improvement of legal norms in order to increase the responsibility borne by citizens for the reinforcement of the family. Yes, legal norms! And it will scarcely be worthwhile in this instance to disregard the delicate but, I emphasize, intelligent social influence upon the reinforcement of the

foundations of the family, which influence precludes, of course, the uncere-
monious interference in family life.

...The next day, after a conversation with the stand operator, I decided to buy
a copy of the magazine with Yu. Kuranov's lyrical short story about the family.
She threw up her hands and said, "I don't have a single copy left. Ask for it
at the library." And she broke into a self-satisfied smile.

5075

CSO: 1800/387

CULTURE

TASS ON REPERTOIRE OF JEWISH THEATER COMPANY

LD191520 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 19 May 86

/Text/ Moscow 19 May TASS--The Freilekhs Folk Company from Birobidzhan, the administrative centre of the Jewish Autonomous Region (the far east of the USSR), have shown Moscow audiences a new programme. It includes folk songs and dances, musicals after works by classic Jewish writers and dances of the peoples of the world, TASS has been told by the company manager Ilya Lerner, 40.

The company has been in existence for 5 years. The performers are mostly young people, graduates of the country's art institutes and schools.

Freilekhs is one of the Soviet Union's numerous professional and amateur Jewish companies. The Birobidzhan Jewish Chamber Music Theatre, for instance, is well known in the USSR. It is currently on a tour of Bulgaria. The Jewish folk theatre in Vilnius, capital of Lithuania, has in its repertoire Jewish classics and plays by contemporary Soviet writers in Yiddish. The theatre has a band, singers, a folk and variety dance group and a children's studio.

Records of Jewish music are produced on a regular basis. Recently, for instance, a record of folk songs by Lithuania's Freilekhs group appeared on sale.

/12228
CSO: 1812/346

CULTURE

PRAVDA REPORTS ON CULTURAL COOPERATION PLANS WITH UK

PM081738 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 86 First Edition p 5

/TASS Report: "On a Reciprocal Basis"/

/Text/ London, 30 Apr--During the next 2 years the British people are to be given extensive opportunities to become acquainted with the USSR's achievements in the spheres of culture, science, medicine, and the economy and with the social achievements of Soviet people. In its turn our country will hold events dedicated to important dates in British history and to the anniversaries of writers and poets popular in the Soviet Union, such as R. Burns, W. Thackeray, and B. Shaw, artist J. Constable, inventor J. Watt, and philosopher R. Bacon.

These and other measures in the sphere of increasing cultural and social exchanges are envisaged in plans recently signed here for cooperation in 1986-1987 between the "USSR-Great Britain" Friendship Society, on the one hand, and five British societies and associations, on the other.

In expanding all-round cooperation between the public of the USSR and Great Britain we proceed from the fact that this cooperation is to the benefit of the people of both countries, S. Fedorov, president of the "USSR-Great Britain" society and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, said when addressing a conference of the British-Soviet Friendship Society held here. Friendship is made strong by practical action. Opening our country's doors to all who visit us with good intentions, we are prepared to do everything to ensure that Soviet-British friendship develops and grows stronger.

/12228

CSO: 1800/414

SOCIAL ISSUES

LITHUANIAN LAW FIGURES ON PROGRESS OF LAW, ORDER CAMPAIGN

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 20 Mar 86 p 2

[Report on interview with LiSSR Minister of Justice Pranas Kuris; Al'fonas Buylis, chief of the Political Department of the LiSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ionas Misyunas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Court; and Lyudvikas Sabutis, first deputy procurator of the Lithuanian SSR, by EL'TA correspondent A. Pozharskas: "Talks on Law and Order"; date and place of interview not given; first paragraph is SOVETSKAYA LITVA introduction]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress has set important and specific tasks before law protection organs. Their successful solution depends on the legal awareness of the population. A new form of raising it are the reports being delivered before labor collectives in the republic by leading workers of the Ministries of Justice and Internal Affairs, the Supreme Court, and the Procuracy of the Lithuanian SSR. Supervisors of the republic's law protection organs are describing this in more detail in an interview by EL'TA correspondent A. Pozharskas.

Pranas Kuris, minister of justice of the Lithuanian SSR:

In March, supervisory workers of our ministry and supervisors of the State Notary Office and the legal advice office have been making 1 or 2 days trips to plants, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses. They will deliver reports to 39 labor collectives.

The meetings, which have already been held in Shvituris kolkhoz of Lazdiyskiy Rayon, at the Druskininkay Artistic Goods Enterprise, in the Alituskiy Construction Trust, and at the Pavenchyayskiy Sugar Mill, have shown that labor collectives unanimously approve the party's internal policy and are interested in the measures being adopted in the struggle against parasites, embezzlers of socialist property, bribe takers, speculators, and drunkards.

In response to this we, first of all, explain to the people as to what has been done in the past few years in this field with regard to improving laws, preparing their drafts, and renewing and introducing changes in current normative acts. For example, after the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet adopted the decree "On Measures for Intensifying the Struggle Against Drunkenness and Alcoholism and Rooting Out Distillation of Homemade Spirits," proposals were

promptly prepared and changes were introduced in the Criminal Code of the Lithuanian SSR, the Criminal-Legal Procedure Code, Code of Administrative Violations of the Law, and Regulations of Comrades Courts.

Questions of strengthening socialist law in economic relations also arouse great interest among workers. The Ministry of Justice carries out systematic supervision of legal work in the entire national economy of the republic and submits proposals on improving it. Almost 1,000 legal advisers are working in the national economy, but the level of their work so far does not fully correspond to the requirements set by the 27th CPSU Congress. At some enterprises and in organizations the order of reaching and fulfilling economic agreements is being violated and legal measures for protecting socialist property and strengthening labor discipline are not always used effectively. The Ministry of Justice has been devoting considerable attention to improving the activity of the state notary system. At the present time, notary offices are operating in all cities and rayons of the republic. They perform almost half a million notary actions annually. Lawyers of the republic also actively assist in protecting the rights of citizens and organizations. In 1985 alone, they provided skilled legal aid to more than 100,000 persons and nearly 59,000 verbal counsels, including 48,000 free of charge. This work will be expanded in the future. Estimates indicate that the volume of services being provided by state notary offices and legal guidance centers will increase almost 2.5-fold by the year 2000.

Al'fonsas Buylis, chief of the Political Department of the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs:

Associates of internal affairs organs have heard quite a few justifiable reproaches at meetings with collectives of the Shyaulyay Vyarpstas Factory, the Atzhalinas kolkhoz of Pasvalskiy Rayon, and with other collectives. Workers are disturbed by the circumstance that the struggle against drunkenness is not being waged effectively enough in the republic. This evil is the cause of most manifestations of hooliganism and more than half of premeditated murders, grave bodily injuries, and robberies.

The problem of struggle against violations of law and order by minors has also not been solved yet. At the present time, approximately one-fifth of all crimes are committed by them. Quite often minors are drawn into crimes by their relatives and parents. For example, minors B. Ionausk and R. Raudis were put up by their mothers to steal sugar from the storehouse of the Sotsialistinis Kyalyas kolkhoz in Plungeskiy Rayon.

Most citizens are justifiably outraged by bribery, which for unscrupulous citizens is a means for achieving any goal. Thus, wishing to fulfill the plan for the sale of potatoes to the state, A. Kudryavichyus, chairman of the imeni Mel'nikayte kolkhoz of Kayshyadorskiy Rayon, bribed E. Machyulis, forwarding agent of the Kaunas Plodoovoshch Wholesale and Retail Trade Association. That one drafted a report, according to which potatoes valued at more than R7,000 were supposedly sold to the state.

In appraising our work in a critical and exacting manner, we admit that militia workers have not yet done everything that they should and could have done. They

are still not using modern techniques sufficiently enough in investigating crimes and haste, carelessness, and violations of behavior ethics exist in the investigatory process.

In looking for additional reserves for raising efficiency in the struggle against crime, we are devoting great attention to contacts with the public. Experience proves that the problems which were raised during meetings can be successfully solved by the militia only with the assistance from the public at large.

Jonas Misyunas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Court:

It is always useful for associates of law protection organs to associate with labor collectives. This helps in getting to know their views on the most important questions of law and order. On the other hand, citizens become familiar with new laws and the problems which are being solved by state organs.

At the present time, a decisive turning point is underway in all fields of life in the country. The congress has confirmed the strategic program of the CPSU--to accelerate the country's economic and social development. It is necessary to decisively eliminate the obstacles which hinder this process.

The activity of courts is acquiring an increasingly greater significance in this matter. It includes the most varied aspects of our public life. The main thing now is the struggle against crime in the economic sphere--against theft, mismanagement, and output of poor quality production. At times a considerable number of people and supervisors of collectives turn out to be involved in them. Thus, a group of 12 people has stolen almost a third of a million of rubles of state funds from the Alitus Meat Combine. Almost 250 members of the Daynava kolkhoz in Lazdiyskiy Rayon were indirectly implicated in the crime. A. Milyauskas, chairman of that kolkhoz, was the organizer.

Decisive rooting out of upward distortions of achieved results, speculation, and drunkenness is of no lesser importance.

Punishment for a crime is not the main thing in the activity of a court. It is necessary to discover and eliminate the reasons and circumstances which cause crimes.

An important part of court activities is strengthening civil, labor, housing, and family relations. Judicial experience proves that labor laws are now being used more effectively against violators of discipline. However, some supervisors still do not observe the elementary requirements of the law. Last year, the courts reinstated 210 workers who were groundlessly dismissed.

All citizens must know the state of justice and of law and order and the true reasons of law violations. Frank talks based on principle in collectives will undoubtedly contribute to raising the activity of citizens and to the struggle against morality which is alien to us.

Lyudvikas Sabutis, first deputy procurator of the Lithuanian SSR:

Organs of the procuracy are striving to ensure socialist legality, state discipline and public order, and protection of Soviet citizens' rights.

In our reports we familiarize workers, first of all, with the specifics of this work and its results.

In the past several years, the procuratorial supervision of adherence to the requirements of economic laws and to state, planning, and labor discipline has been strengthened. Particular attention is being devoted to adherence to the laws directed at improving the quality of goods being produced. Last year alone, criminal proceedings were instituted against several officials for the output of poor production and disciplinary and material penalties were imposed on 350 persons. Inspection results indicate that poor quality production is produced most of all by enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry and of the former Ministries of the Food and the Meat and Dairy Industries.

More than R1 million worth of unfulfilled work is discovered in the republic annually. There is still much unfulfilled work listed at enterprises and in organizations of the Ministries of Construction and of Motor Transport and Highways. Last year, organs of the procuracy instituted criminal, material, and disciplinary proceedings against 300 officials for upward distortion of achieved results.

There are also shortcomings in the work of the procuracy. Thus, the struggle of law protection organs against crime and in prevention of law violations, particularly among minors, is not coordinated efficiently enough. There are quite a lot of flaws in the supervision of activity of organs of inquiry, investigation, and the court and in instituting proceedings and examination in criminal cases.

By talking about all of this in a frank and businesslike manner with the public, we are thereby laying a foundation for strengthening justice and law and order.

9817

CSO: 1830/520

SOCIAL ISSUES

REWARDS, INCENTIVES FOR PEOPLE'S VOLUNTARY MILITIA DETAILED

Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 Apr 86 p 4

[Unattributed report: "For Members of People's Voluntary Militia"]

[Text] V. Makhrov from Kalinin Oblast asks "What incentives are provided for members of people's voluntary militia?"

In accordance with the Model Regulations of People's Voluntary Militia for the Protection of Social Order, the following incentives are provided for members of people's voluntary militia: official expression of thanks; awarding a diploma; entering in the book of honor; entering on the board of honor; awarding a gift or a monetary prize; awarding the Distinguished People's Militia Workers' Medal; granting additional paid leave of up to 3 days; granting preference in receiving living space; and granting preferential travel authorizations to a sanatorium or a house of rest.

The aforementioned incentives are used by executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies and appropriate state organizations, institutions, enterprises, and public organizations toward members of people's voluntary militia, who actively participate in the struggle against violations of the law.

The additional paid leave, preference in receiving living space, and preferential travel authorizations to a sanatorium or a house of rest are granted to members of people's voluntary militia, who have greatly distinguished themselves, on the basis of justified applications by headquarters (commanders) of people's voluntary militia, which are coordinated with rayon, city headquarters of people's voluntary militia.

9817
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SOCIAL ISSUES

BSSR REGULATIONS ON BENEFITS FOR LARGE FAMILIES

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 12 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by lawyer A. Kiselev: "Legal Advice: If a Family Has Many Children"]

[Text] Many readers of the newspaper from Brest, Gomel, Minsk, Bobruysk and other cities of the republic requested an interpretation of the privileges enjoyed by mothers with many children.

There is no single concept of the "large family" in law. Several benefits are granted to families with three or more children, and other benefits for mothers occur after the birth of the fourth child. Certain benefits and privileges are granted to women who give birth to and raise five or more children. In order to ascertain whether a woman has this or that benefit, it is necessary to analyze the specific standard document.

HOUSING BENEFITS. In accordance with the new housing laws, living space is allocated first of all to families that have three or more minor children, or children who, although they have reached majority age, continue to be supported by their parents (this relates to children who are studying at educational institutions or children who became invalids before reaching age 18). In cases where the family in need of better living conditions has a child reach majority age or a child of majority age who is supported by the parents finishes school or becomes well, this family is not removed from the list for receiving new living accommodations.

By an ukase of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 8 July 1944, the title of "Mother-Heroine" was established. It is conferred upon mothers who have borne and raised ten or more children through the awarding of the Order of the Mother-Heroine and an official document of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Also established were the III, II, and I degrees of the Order of Maternal Honor for awarding to mothers who bear and raise seven, eight and nine children respectively, as well as the II- and I-degree Motherhood Medals, which are awarded to mothers who bear and raise five and six children.

These mothers have the right to immediate receipt of living accommodations, in which the age of children and their place of residence has no significance.

For example, if a mother who has borne and raised five or more children needs better housing conditions, she should be included first on the list for the receipt of living accommodations even when her children are grown, live in another city and are provided with living space there.

The indicated mothers and families with many children are also granted, according to the Model Rules of Residential and Cooperative Housing ratified by the BSSR Council of Ministers, the right to immediate entry into the membership of the ZhSK [housing construction cooperative].

TAX AND DUTY BENEFITS. Raising the material level of large families was facilitated by the adoption of a USSR Supreme Soviet ukase of 20 Oct 83. It envisages the reduction of income taxes by 30 percent for workers and employees and equating it to the tax burden of citizens with more than four people to support. Taking into account the fact that in the majority of cases it is their minor children who are supported by citizens, this benefit has a direct relation to large families.

Mothers of large families are freed from paying state duties for certification for copies of documents on matters of their awarding of orders and medals for many children at organs carrying out notary duties.

BENEFITS FOR CHILD SUPPORT. Benefits for the support of children in pre-school institutions were established by a USSR Council of Ministers decree of 12 Apr 84. The fees from parents that have four or more children for supporting them in these institutions are reduced by 50 percent. Large families also enjoy privileges in the placement of children in general-education boarding schools.

PENSION BENEFITS. According to the general rule, women have the right to a pension upon reaching age 55 with a minimum length of service of 20 years.

However, women who have borne 5 or more children and raised them to age eight can be designated for an age-related pension upon reaching 50 years of age with a minimum service of 15 years. The right for preferential pension treatment for the mothers of large families arises without regard for whether the children reside with the mother or not.

And what if the labor service is insufficient? For instance, she was occupied with housekeeping and raising children.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Ukase of 2 Sep 81 "Raising the Minimal Size of Pensions and Other Measures for Improving Pension Support" established preferential treatment for the designation of state age-related pensions for mothers of large families with incomplete length of service.

The essence of this supplemental benefit is that the woman should have a total length of service of no less than 5 years. All other conditions stipulated for the receipt of a pension with incomplete service are rescinded. The age-related pension in this case is designated upon the achievement of the age of 55.

EXAMPLE: Garment-factory worker N. Matvyeva bore and raised six children to eight years of age, but her total length of service was not 15, but only 10, years. In this case, from 1 Nov 81 she has the right for a pension with incomplete service, regardless of the time the job is held. The size of the pension for incomplete service based on earnings of, for example, 180 rubles a month will be composed of: 50 percent of 180--90 rubles (full pension), but, taking into account the 10-year service instead of the necessary 15, the size of the pension will correspondingly total 60 rubles ($90/10 \times 15$).

BENEFITS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PAYMENT OF ALLOWANCES. Many questions in the reader mail are associated with the conditions and procedure for the payment of state allowances for mothers with many children.

There were more than 23,000 mothers with many children in the republic in 1985. More than a million rubles was expended by the state for their material assistance.

Mothers of large families receive lump-sum and monthly grants that are paid beginning with the fourth child, and their size depends on the number of children in the family. A lump-sum allowance is designated for mothers who have three children at 65 rubles upon the birth of the fourth, 85 for the fifth, 100 for the sixth, 125 for the seventh and eighth, and 175 for the ninth and tenth. Mothers who have 10 children are paid an allowance of 250 rubles upon the birth of each succeeding child.

A monthly allowance is paid to mothers for the fourth (and each subsequent) child, beginning from the second year after the birth of the child and upon their achieving the age of five. The size of this allowance varies from 4 to 15 rubles depending on the number of children.

According to the Statute on the Procedure for Designating and Paying Allowances to Pregnant Women, ratified by USSR Council of Ministers Decree No 659 of 12 Aug 70, natural and adopted children are taken into account in the designation of allowances, as well as the children of the husband and those adopted by him that are brought under the care of the mother at an age of less than 12 years.

The indicated children are also taken into account in those cases where they perished or died as a consequence of wounds, shell-shock, maiming or illness received in defending the USSR or in the execution of other obligations of military service, in fulfilling the duty of a citizen of the USSR in the saving of human life, and in the defense of socialist property or socialist law and order, as well as as a consequence of labor maiming or professional illness.

Children borne by the mother and still living are taken into account regardless of their age both when living with the mother and apart from her. This includes those cases when they are in a children's institution at full state support.

The allowance is designated not for all the children taken into account in determining the fact of family size, but only for those children borne by the mother herself. For children adopted by the mother, children of the husband from a previous marriage and for children taken under care by the mother, regardless of the number and age at which they came under the mother's care, the allowance is not designated.

The allowance for large families is paid regardless of the receipt of an allowance for children borne earlier. Therefore, a large family can receive several monthly allowances, since they are paid for each successive child along with the designated allowance for each preceding child under age five that was paid earlier. The indicated allowance is also paid without taking into account any pension or maintenance payments received, as well as temporary allowances paid since 1 Jan 85 in cases stipulated by law in place of maintenance payments in the sum of 50 rubles for four or more children. Also of no small importance is the fact that a large family raising a child that is an invalid from childhood receives material assistance in the amount of 20 rubles a month over and above other allowances.

Readers Comrade Rusak from the city of Grodno and Comrade Petrova of Molodechno are interested in whether women who have three children and bore two children receive an allowance for childbirth from state social insurance and a simultaneous lump-sum allowance for having many children, and what sizes they are.

In accordance with the Fundamental Conditions for the Provision of Allowances from State Social Insurance, ratified by Decree No 191 of the USSR Council of Ministers and the VTsSPS [All-Union Central Trade-Union Council] of 23 Feb 84, a lump-sum allowance upon the birth of a child is paid to working women, as well as those studying away from their place of work or study, through state social insurance in the amount of 50 rubles a month upon the birth of the first child and 100 rubles upon the birth of the second and third.

In the case of the birth of two or more children, the allowance is paid for each child. If the right for a lump-sum allowance due to family size also arises at the same time, as stipulated by the above-named statute, only one allowance is paid (whichever is larger).

EXAMPLE: Twins are born to a family with three children. In this case it is necessary to pay an allowance upon the birth of the children of 100 rubles for each, insofar as the in the procedure of allowance payments for family size applied to them for the fourth and fifth children, the allowance size would be considerably less--65 and 85 rubles.

Reader Comrade Kudelko from the city of Mogilev inquires whether she has the right to receive the allowance paid to single mothers if she, as a mother of a large family, receives the allowance stipulated for mothers with many children.

A single mother, that is, a mother that is not married, in the birth certificates of the children of whom there is no record of the father, or the

entry of the father is executed in the established manner upon the indication of the mother, has the right to receive the state allowance for single mothers in the amount of 20 rubles a month for each child. When she has four or more children, moreover, the state allowance for single mothers is designated and paid to her regardless of the receipt of allowances established for mothers of large families.

The allowance is not designated and paid for children for whom the mother receives maintenance payments or a pension, as well as if the person who fathered the child is acknowledged in the established procedure as the father of the child or if the child is adopted. The right to receive an allowance also does not arise in cases where the woman who has children by a person with whom she was not and is not registered in marriage, but together with whom she lives, runs a common household and raises the children.

USSR Council of Ministers Decree No 865 of 2 Sep 81 substantially increased the time period for receiving an allowance. It is currently paid until the child reaches 16 years of age (or 18 years if the child is studying and not receiving a stipend).

12821

CSO: 1800/403

SOCIAL ISSUES

RESISTANCE TO STRICT ALCOHOL ABUSE MEASURES

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 86 p 6

[Article by P. Novokshonov under the "Satirist's Column" rubric: "In a Sober View"]

First of all, a picture from life. In broad daylight five workers from the Sokolskiy motor transport column of Vologda Oblast climbed into a bus, which was standing in plain view and drank and ate for 6 hours on end. Then one of them, driver Yu. Zapankov, sat behind the wheel of an international bus and took on passengers and within 12 minutes ended up with them in a roadside ditch. Twelve people were injured, and one was killed. Killed, as is said, before the eyes of a shocked public which is conducting on uncompromising fight with drunkenness.

However, the fight turns out to be with a fight, and drunkenness with drunkenness.

Here is another example taken from a militia report. "A tractor being operated under intoxicated conditions collided with with a DT-54 [diesel tractor model 54] which also smelled of alcohol."

And what's wrong with that? The iron horse of machine operator L. Katishev of sovkhos "Zarya" in the outskirts of Vologda could fully steam wine vapors. Its driver was constantly tipsy, and metal, they say, is very receptive to such odors.

Finally, Katishev was deprived of his operator's license, although his supervisor, sovkhos agronomist A. Gordiyenkov, fought against this. It was decided to remove the drunken driver from the wheel for 2 years. However, the fight did not cease for the agronomist. He even enlisted the powerful support of high rayon echelons. They say, come to our aid comrade motor vehicle inspectors because this dashing tractor operator is vital to our production requirement!

And what do you think? The stubborn fight yielded its green fruits: within 2 days the hero tractor operator again was driving in a drunken state along a rural street. In his pocket as a symbol of moral purity was the officially registered sovkhos travel authorization.

There is good reason that I catch myself at the fact that many local village evenings pass apprehensively. At any minute a tractor without lights, which has come to be called a night interceptor, will jump into the intersection.

Incidentally, the Kholmogorskiy road repair and building administration is vigorously fighting on behalf of two "interceptors" who went too far and a service bus driver who transports workers...

Oh, how the exhausting roadway fight is going on! Not only individuals, but also whole groups are involved in it. Chief engineer Utkin of kholhoz "50 Let Oktyabrya" in Arkhangelsk Oblast added to his petition concerning the pardon of a kolkhoz bus driver who was found drunk, no more and no less than a completed report according to all the rules of a public meeting. Only seven of his accomplices voted to ban the drunk from carrying people. In his defense from the encroachments of the GAI [city automobile inspection], 38 hands were raised. Democracy!

Here are statistics of one of the recent weeks.

In the Arkhangelsk Oblast there were 36 road accidents. Eleven people were injured. Two were killed. Forty pieces of transport equipment were rendered inoperable. The overwhelming majority of all of this is the fault of drunken drivers.

In general the fight continues, and unfortunately, not against drunken driving, but against the strict measures being taken against it. And what motives the concerned intercessors are advancing. There is the threat to production, the interference in the flow of passenger transport, and the basic philanthropy regarding the alcoholics at fault.

In a sober view it appears to be direct and unequivocal support for the helpless drunk, who has ended up in a difficult situation.

13110

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SOCIAL ISSUES

WIDESPREAD ALCOHOL VIOLATIONS FOUND IN GEORGIAN RAYON

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 March 1986 carries on page 4 Vl. Mchedlishvili's 1,100-word account of a raid to inspect compliance with antialcohol regulations in several districts of Signakhi Rayon. The raid team, consisting of local Sobriety Society and newspaper representatives, found widespread violations such as illegal stills, cafe partying during working hours, sale of alcoholic beverages during hours when such trade is prohibited, and others. A few statistics relating to the drive against alcohol violations are given. The ROVD has registered some 212 alcoholics, of which, however, only 3 have been sent to therapy centers. Some 416 drunk drivers have been apprehended "in the past while," and 366 drivers have had their licenses confiscated.

The reporter notes that vigorous efforts to propagandize the evils of drink--lectures, movies, and the like--seem to have had little effect, and local party and government officials wave their hands helplessly.

Drinkers in public places such as cafes and restaurants have devised a trick to disguise their activities: They pour their vodka into soft-drink bottles. This maneuver was found to occur in many locales.

KOMUNISTI ACCUSES HOUSING ORGANS OF THWARTING CITIZENS' RIGHTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 March 1986 carries on page 3 an unsigned 1,700-word KOMUNISTI Public Acceptance [obshchestvennyy priyem] article concerning practices both legal and not so legal by which the housing organs of Tbilisi's rayispolkoms have been thwarting the constitutional rights of honest citizens who wish to have relatives live with them under regulations stipulated in the 1983 Housing Code. A couple of the particular complaints examined in the article have to do with rayispolkoms refusing to permit an aged resident to have his or her grandson or granddaughter registered to live in the same apartment. Against these frustrated citizens' pleas and KOMUNISTI's own reasoned intervention the housing officials argue that the rule, which the authors state is in force only in Georgia, is designed to prevent otherwise widespread fraudulent claims to housing rights and to speed the chances of other persons who have been on the waiting list for years.

KOMUNISTI's editors hint, however, that much of this bureaucracy, red tape, and runaround is designed to mask abuses and wrongdoing by corrupt housing [ZhEK] and passport officials [pasportisty] attempting to wear down citizens' resistance to paying the requisite bribe to obtain their constitutional rights: KOMUNISTI's consultants are aware, for example, of wheeler-dealers [kombinatoriy] who have easily installed their own "proteges" here and there in Tbilisi apartments. The purpose of the present article, therefore, is to put these "grasping bureaucrats" and "arrogant and fatcat chinovniki" on notice that such practices will not be tolerated. The editors hope that the rayispolkoms will straighten matters out and that party committees will also take a hand.

GEORGIAN KOMSOMOL MEMBERS EXPELLED FOR DRUGS, PROTECTIONISM

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 March 1986 carries on page 1 an unsigned 700-word report of an expanded Georgian Komsomol Central Committee Buro meeting to deal with the case of four members who were caught by the Kazbegi ROVD possessing and using drugs. Investigation also disclosed evidence of protectionism and other abuses on the part of schools and organizations connected with the four youths.

The four are: 1) Zaza Paichadze, a student at the Polytechnic Institute; 2) Aleksandre Keadze, a Cooperative Institute graduate who is temporarily unemployed; 3) David Chaladze, a former Tbilkonditer Production Association worker with a previous narcotics conviction; and 4) Zurab Telia, a geological engineer who is also temporarily unemployed.

Paichadze was for over a year fictitiously listed as a worker in a repair administration of the Automotive Transport Ministry. He was likewise falsely listed as an athlete [sportsmen] at Polytechnic, shunted from department to department, on the basis of protectionism. His father is an administration chief in the Finance Ministry and his mother holds a responsible position in agricultural administration.

Keadze submitted evidence during the 1981 summer military call-up period attesting that he was "unfit" for combat duty--despite having been a top-rate water poloist and a Georgian all-star team member. In addition, he has been falsely listed as an employee of a production combine in the Society for the Blind. His father is a bureau chief in the republic forensic examination system [sudebnaya meditsinskaya ekspertiza].

Chaladze was convicted of a drug offense in 1984, but no prophylactic follow-up work has been done.

No more details are given regarding Telia, the fourth offender. All four have been expelled from the Komsomol.

The Buro determined that the relevant Komsomol units, educational institutions, employers, and other organizations were guilty at least of laxity and negligence, and the question was raised as to the responsibility of those persons who had permitted or abetted the abuses. The question was also raised as to the personal responsibility of the youths' parents. The meeting was participated in by republic prokuratura, MVD, and Health Ministry officials.

15 July 1986

SOCIAL ISSUES

GEORGIAN MVD: CADRE ELEMENT TO BE IMPROVED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by Nodar Giorgadze, chief of the Saburtalinskiy Rayon Department of Internal Affairs of Tbilisi City and major of militia: "Raising the Authority of Militia"; first paragraph is ZARYA VOSTOKA introduction]

[Text] It was noted at the 27th Georgian Communist Party Congress that the struggle against private-owner tendencies--an uncompromising and irreconcilable one--must be waged together with party, soviet, and trade union organizations by administrative organs, whose role in and responsibility for strengthening public order are being immeasurably increased.

The Soviet militia has always been in the main line of struggle for law and order. However, it must be self-critically admitted that far from everything in the activity of the republic's internal affairs organs has been at the level of contemporary requirements, for which they were subjected to sharp, but just criticism at the recently held forum of communists of the republic.

One of the fundamental problems, which all of us, regardless of place of work and profession, must solve at the present stage, is the problem of all possible raising of the human factor. This thought runs through all pre-congress documents of the party--the drafts of new wording of the CPSU program and rules with proposed changes and the Basic Directions for Economic and Social Development of the USSR. The question of cadres is a key, a central one now. Everywhere, including, of course, in internal affairs organs. The situation has developed in such a manner today that of paramount importance in selecting candidacies of those being assigned for service in the militia, and in checking its personnel, we, first of all, must appraise most closely such qualities of associates as party and human purity and honesty. In other words, in the widely known triune character reference formula of a Cheka member's basic qualities, which belongs to Feliks Edmundovich Dzerzhinskiy--"cool head, an ardent heart, and clean hands"--the importance of "clean hands" increases immeasurably.

I am deeply convinced that only the one who is irreproachable himself has a moral right to struggle for strengthening socialist law. This truth does not require proof. Being guided by it, being guided the party requirements with

regard to militia activity, we, the collective of associates of the Saburtalinskiy Rayon Department of Internal Affairs of Tbilisi City and its primary party organization, are conducting work in the most uncompromising manner in raising the prestige of a militia worker and in cleansing our ranks of unworthy colleagues. Recently, several officers of our rayon department were dismissed from internal affairs organs and relieved of their positions for serious violations in service activity and strict disciplinary penalties were imposed on some associates. Our primary party organization occupies a fundamental position in this struggle against unscrupulous workers. During the past year, strict party penalties were imposed on four party members after hearing accountability reports by communists and confirming their party references.

What is the prestige of a militia associate composed of, of what components? Of very many. A citizen goes to militia. He judges us on the basis of how he was received here. But people go to militia only as a last resort. The majority form their impression through ordinary militiamen who perform their work on the post. It is precisely from them that the militia's authority begins, it is precisely they who are in full view of everyone--local residents and guests of the republic's capital, who quite often judge the culture and order in the city based on them.

Meanwhile, the problem we have in forming the rank and file, but then again as do all other rayon departments of internal affairs of Tbilisi City, is extremely urgent. Suffice it to say that out of the 39 nighttime militiamen in our rayon only two are residents of Tbilisi. The others are residents of nearby rural rayons. Moreover, among them there are also residents of neighboring fraternal republics. We treat all of these workers, representatives of most varied nationalities, with respect. But there are those among them who do not know any other language but their own native one, which makes proper performance of their duties extremely difficult. In all honesty it is difficult to perform them in an exemplary manner if a militiaman often does not know his sector, the rayon, and the city as a whole well.

I anticipate the question: Why did this situation develop? Because city residents are reluctant to serve in internal affairs organs. Despite the fact that the prestige of a legal profession is high among young people, this cannot be said so far about our work, the work of associates of internal affairs organs, even if among us there are many specialists with higher legal education. Apparently, this happens because, unfortunately, the actions of our workers--the rank and file as well as officers of the militia--are far from always approved by the population. At times because of low professional skill of some workers, low level of their overall efficiency, and occasionally because of someone's personal lack of integrity. Suffice it to say that incompetent actions by even one or two workers are capable of casting aspersions on the conscientious work of many associates of militia. The distrust of the population toward us crops up as a result of this.

I will cite an example, which illustrates this conclusion in the best way possible.

In the summer of last year, three men kidnapped a woman, who was on her way to work, with the aim of extorting a ransom. The kidnappers brought the blindfolded woman to their home, where, without removing the blindfold, they held the humiliated, insulted, and frightened woman until evening. Then they forced her to go back home and bring out a large ransom to them. Neither the woman herself nor her relatives reported this crime to the militia. They did not come to us when the same three criminals began extorting money from their former victim once again.

However, we still found out about this impudent crime. As a result of efficient actions by militia workers, it was possible to identify and arrest the criminals, who turned out to be a father and two sons. The father, Kukuri Gvazava, a worker of the city office for planting trees and shrubs, was dismissed from there for unexcused absences from work. The senior Gvazava had previous conviction for theft. His son Gocha, who has led a parasitic way of life, was also previously convicted for robbery. The other son, Paata, like the father plied his trade as a worker in the city office for planting trees and shrubs, but was dismissed from there in September last year, and shortly after committed a larceny.

The neighbors must have been aware of the characters of the three Gvazavas and their questionable way of life. But they have assumed a position of noninterference. Moreover, when the criminals led the kidnapped woman with a blindfold over her eyes to their home, they came across one of the neighbors on the staircase. He greeted them and walked by as if nothing happened. He walked past a moaning woman with a blindfold who was led by the Gvazava father and sons. Unfortunately, attempts to establish the identity of this neighbor, who sticks to the "it has nothing to do with me" position, was not successful.

It remains to be added that when Kukuri Gvazava was arrested sheets of paper were found in his pocket with addresses of five future victims, whom the father and sons planned to treat in exactly the same manner as they did the woman who was kidnapped by them. This is also confirmed by the precise schedules of going out and coming back home of these people, whose way of life was studied attentively by the criminals.

Much has been done lately in reviving and restoring the appearance of our ancient city. All of us, residents of Tbilisi, are rightfully proud of ancient city sections, which have gained a new life today as a result of the efforts of restorers. We must think not only about recreating the distinctive color of Tbilisi, but also about reviving once more some other traditions, which have been undeservedly forgotten lately. It is not so long ago that we have lived, though without special conveniences, in an atmosphere of healthy, informal public opinion around every fact of deviation from moral norms, and the more so, from the laws of our society. Homesteads and entire streets did not want to resign themselves to any cheating, mercenariness, larceny, and other not very attractive phenomena. It would not have turned out well at all for a whole family of criminals. Such, for example, as the Gvazava family. So now we have moved into individual well-equipped apartments, which is good in and of itself, but... there appeared many of those who have selected a position of noninterference in everything that happens before their eyes. There is no way that this can be approved.

So it turns out that, on the one hand, the errors and defects in the activity of militia have a negative effect on its authority in the eyes of the population and, on the other hand, the absence of active assistance and support from a certain part of the population to us, workers of internal affairs organs, by no means contributes to raising our work efficiency. It appears something not unlike an exclusive circle, where it is not that simple to determine the cause and effect relationship...

I will cite another example which also confirms that the struggle against violations of socialist law could be so much more successful if the population would assist militia workers more actively. Recently, two 13-year old teenagers found R18,000 in the attic of a residential house. Who hid them there remains unknown. But the question now is about something else. The teenagers described the find to their two friends, and for nearly 2 months the minors spent this truly easy money in a carefree manner: they bought expensive tape recorders, a motorbike, watches, and imported cigarettes, in a word, they generously tossed the money around left and right by giving gifts and treating classmates, neighbors, and so on. And, imagine, there was no one who paid attention to the behavior of these boys and who sounded an alarm on seeing expensive articles pass through their hands. This position of noninterference by adults has led to the fact that the teenagers, who became corrupted by the mad and easy money, robbed a vehicle when the money ran out.

I anticipate the question: Why didn't the parents of these boys sound an alarm on seeing them suddenly with money? Alas, parents, of course, must be made responsible, but the situation in the boys' families is difficult: some have no father and others have a sick mother or a father who is an invalid.

In summing up what has been said, I would like to stress once more: the level of struggle against negative phenomena and various violations of socialist law, which is demanded by the party from us today, can be achieved by us only with active assistance and support of the general public. And for this we must work in a manner so that our actions would strengthen and raise in every way possible the authority of internal affairs organs and decisively rid ourselves of those who discredit the lofty rank of associate of Soviet militia in the eyes of the population.

9817

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SOCIAL ISSUES

CRIMEAN TATARS TRIED FOR DISSIDENT ACTIVITIES, FOREIGN TIES

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 1 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by Sh. Iskanderov under the rubric "On the Frontlines of Ideological Struggle": "The Renegade's Assistants"]

[Text] Last year in the summertime in the customs office zone at Sheremet evo-2 Airport a cellophane packet was found. Some foreign passenger apparently got nervous about the customs inspection and left it behind before his flight departed.

In the packet were slanderous materials, consisting of specially made-up fabrications, aimed at defaming the social structure of the USSR and its political system and publicizing it abroad. The authors had concealed themselves, but their cunning and stealth did not work out.

Today they have been sent to the defendant's seat in the chamber of the Tashkent municipal court. Even as they tremble before the judgment, they conduct themselves too carelessly not to give away their secret.

To the black seat were sent two men, one aged 35, the other 31. They studied in our Soviet schools, got an education in our institutions of higher learning, and worked in our labor collectives, side by side with other Soviet citizens. But they do not wish to accept willingly the laws of the country where they were born and nurtured. They laugh shamelessly at its policies.

So let us consider these two—Rishat Ablaev and Sinaver Qodirov. These men, who gathered and spread slanderous anti-Soviet tracts, were planning to pass them to centers of ideological subversion abroad for use in anti-Soviet propaganda activities. For example, they planned to dispatch them to the anti-Soviet "National Center" located in New York, which carries out ideological subversion against the Soviet Union. This pernicious "Center" supplies Radio Liberty with its "objective" materials. This radio station prepares slanderous broadcasts on the basis of these materials and organizes provocative gatherings in front of the USSR's diplomatic service buildings in

foreign countries. Memet Muedinov, who served the "Center" faithfully in the war years and gave himself to it wholeheartedly after the war as well, is still quite active there. Muedinov (who also goes by the name Sevdiiyar) praised Hitler as "a great leader in rescuing people from Bolshevism."

This is the person whose operation Ablaev and Qodirov were prepared to supply.

Better yet, let us return to the events of 2 years ago. In 1984 Mustafa Jemilov was arrested for slandering the Soviet way of life. He had actively and purposefully spread the most filthy fabrications against the interests of his own country. Our enemies made use of them in ideological subversion against the Soviet Union. And this very man is the "spiritual father" of Ablaev and Qodirov. Dressing in the garb of a "fighter for human rights and freedom in the Soviet Union," he has begun to try to instill in his close friends and allies the habit of viewing the reality around them through a warped mirror.

For them there was no need to think of anything; bourgeois propaganda had thought of everything for them. Ablaev and Qodirov repeat the naked "proofs and evidence" of this propaganda like a parrot. They have piled up the nonsense which fills their pages with "evidence" such as this: according to them, "In the USSR confessions are fabricated in order to convince people," "The Soviet state is continuing the imperialistic policy of Tsarist Russia toward its subject peoples," as if there were no personal freedom at all in our society, and so forth.

These are such dirty fabrications against the Soviets that we may brush them off as if shooing away an annoying housefly. Western propaganda has been sounding forth on this point since the very first days of Soviet Government. Even the propaganda chiefs have grown tired of this. But when people born and raised in this country repeat the fabrications employed to cast slanderous stones at the Soviet Union, it is outright ingratitude, and nothing more.

Ablaev searched energetically for ways to send to the "other side" the materials he devised, all the "truth" he regarded as being kept hidden from world opinion. With this goal in mind Ablaev flew to Moscow and gave the packet to a foreign citizen. But the foreign passenger refrained at the last minute from getting mixed up in this fantastic affair.

From the addresses on the envelopes it is evident that a portion of the materials were intended for certain foreign organizations. They were asked to take action in defense of "those oppressed in the Soviet Union." Fikret Yurter, Jemilov's "spiritual elder brother" who resides in New York, was to receive one of the envelopes. Fikrat has come to be a master at delivering calumnies against socialism to Radio Liberty.

Ablaev, hiding behind others rather than trying openly to distinguish himself bravely, was compelled to admit the crime he had committed in the presence of eyewitnesses who revealed his meeting with Shukri Jemilov. Qodirov, meanwhile, apparently testing his strength as a "fighter for justice," is openly and purposefully avoiding participation in the election of deputies to the nation's Supreme Soviet; he boasts to his fellow students at the Tashkent State

Pedagogical Institute imeni Nizomiy that "I am thereby expressing my disgust over the absence of personal freedom in our nation." He deliberately incites provocational talk among students, puts forward ideas and attitudes full of slander regarding our way of life, and in his praise and justification of M. Jemilov raises him, as it were, to the heavens.

In one of the manuscript "works" of S. Qodirov, he turns to the depths of history and explains how he was unable to recognize the successes of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In another of his "works" he declares his dissatisfaction with an article entitled "Hypocrite" published in NEDELYA for No 12, 1981. In this article the inappropriate conduct of foreign tourists Mariam Baer and Emmanuel Molen in our nation was exposed; these foreigners' mockings of the Soviet way of life were acceptable to Qodirov.

Qodirov, along with Ablaev and yet another of his allies, Emir Mejitov (who expresses in verse his "freedom-loving dissent"), undertook to shoot holes in the Victory Day holiday, the holiday sacred to every Soviet citizen. This trio put together a "proclamation," unabashedly explaining therein that they do not regard the Victory Day holiday as a general, international holiday. In their view, the victory in the Great Patriotic War did not give a thing to the "fighters for human rights." They distributed this "proclamation" among female students at the Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute imeni Nizomiy. In this business they utilized the help of energetic assistants among the students such as Zora Ametova, Milyara Settarova, and Zera Lyumanova. Together with these girls they tried to persuade other students totally to disrupt the student concert at the institute, dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Victory. Naturally, they were not able to achieve this; at the time of the concert only a few students "demonstrating their sympathy," such as Qodirov and Zora Ametova, actually left the hall. Zora Ametova is even now saying that she approves of the text in the "proclamation."

In this connection come to mind these words from a letter sent to the editorial board by F. Emirjieva, a resident of the village of Zarbdor, written in response to an article entitled "Renegades or Slanderers: Whom Do They Serve?", published in SOVET OZBEKISTONI and PRAVDA VOSTOKA on 17 February 1984: "We must be especially vigilant and cautious to keep our children from renegades like Jemilov."

Yes, this simple woman has spoken the truth. We must be careful with our children. At the same time we must inculcate among them an active perspective on life and train every young man and woman to be true patriots for their nation. Let the fire of ruthlessness burn away against any and all wavering in any of them, for such wavering plays into the hands of our class enemies' attempts to weaken the steadfastness of our life.

In all ideological work, as was firmly stated at the party's 27th Congress, educating workers in a spirit of faithfulness to communist ideology and the Soviet homeland, and to proletarian, socialist internationalism, as well as in

a spirit of ruthlessness toward all things alien to our socialist society, is our primary direction. Wherever this work is allowed to slacken the false voices of the Jemilovs and their assistants come forth. Covering themselves in the garb of "fighters for human rights," they slander the Soviet people.

As for the Ablaevs and Qodirovs, it must be said that if they, like their "spiritual father," do not reach an understanding of their errors, the consequences will be bitter and sorrowful. These errors lead to serious negative consequences. There is still time to reflect and to clarify their thinking; they should not doom themselves to the depths of the quagmire of our homeland's most ardent enemies.

We have, indeed, a singular homeland. It is the unbreakable Union of fraternal peoples.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

UKSSR MINISTERS ON IMPROVING LIVING CONDITIONS

Housing, Municipal Services Minister

Kiev POD ZNAMENEM LENINIZMA in Russian No 4, Feb 86 (signed to press 12 Feb 1986) pp 73-76

[Article by V. Ploshchenko, minister of housing and municipal services of the UKSSR, under the "16 March--Day of the Workers of Housing and Municipal Services and Consumer Services" rubric: "A Maximum of Facilities for the Individual"]

[Text] In its social and economic policy, the party assigns an important place to the establishment of an up-to-date services sector. As the draft of the new version of the CPSU Program states, the increase in the volume, expansion of the assortment and improvement of the quality of services will make it possible to satisfy more fully the growing requirements of the public for various forms of housing and municipal, transport, domestic and social and cultural services, to alleviate household labor, and to create better conditions for rest, the meaningful utilization of free time, and full-value leisure.

In constantly concerning themselves with the well-being of the working people, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are paying a tremendous amount of attention to our sector. More and more resources are going into its development and the material base is being strengthened.

Thus, the fixed capital of the country's housing industry amounted to 204 billion rubles in 1970, 338 billion in 1980, and 410 billion in 1984, or 18.5 percent of the fixed capital of the USSR. The fixed capital of municipal services and consumer services totaled 39 billion, 77 billion and 96 billion, respectively, or 4.3 percent.

The Complex Program for the Development of the Production of Consumer Goods and the Services Area in the Years 1986-2000 sets high frontiers for the sector. The volume of housing and municipal services is to increase by 32 to 34 percent by 1990 and by a factor of 2.2 to 2.4 by the year 2000 and the number of places in hotels by 30 to 35 percent and by a factor of 2.5, respectively. It is planned to expand the network of scheduled urban

transport routes and increase their operational speed and to develop existing and introduce new kinds of municipal services.

The labor collectives of the enterprises and organizations of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services are making a significant contribution to the development of the service area. It is enough to say that in the 11th Five-Year Plan they were victorious four times, including for 1985, in the annual results of socialist competition of related ministries of the union republics, earning the Challenge Red Banner of the central committee of the trade union of workers of local industry and municipal and domestic enterprises.

More than 200,000 of our workers coped with the task of the five-year plan by the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite Movement. Many collectives of enterprises, shops and brigades fulfilled the plan for last year ahead of time. Examples are the Kharkov Tram and Trolley Administration that carried 6.5 million passengers above the plan and the Donetsk Oblast Production Association for Water and Sewage, in which there was a significant reduction in the production cost of work and services.

The ministry as a whole was also successful in resolving the established tasks. For 1985 alone, the people received services and work was performed for 95 million rubles above the plan, including 5.2 million through the above-plan increase in labor productivity, and 6.2 million rubles in above-plan profit was obtained. The annual tasks were fulfilled ahead of time for such extremely important planning indicators as the volume of housing and municipal services, the movement of passengers, and the supplying of natural gas and water.

Socialist competition is now getting under way everywhere for the overfulfillment of the plans for 1986 and the 12th Five-Year Plan. In outlining new frontiers, the working people of the sector are emphasizing the all-out intensification of production, the introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, and the activation of the human factor.

Here are two facts that would not seem to be closely related. In collaboration with scientists, the collective of the plant for concrete products of the Kievremstroy Administration recently established and put into operation a complex for automated adjustable equipment for the production of precast reinforced concrete structures essential for the capital repair of dwellings. It is difficult to overestimate its importance in the development of building repair production. For repair workers, after all, the possibility of rapid reorganization in issuing products of any required type sizes means a very significant gain in labor productivity, in its industrialization and mechanization, and in freeing people from labor-intensive manual operations.

After this, the brigade of I.I. Dzyavun, an honored worker of the housing and municipal services of the Ukrainian SSR from the same Kievremstroy, initiated socialist competition in the sector, obligating itself to complete the annual planned task for the volume of building repair work by 15 July 1986.

The link between these facts is the most direct: in reckoning the reserves for increasing labor productivity, the workers proceeded primarily from the possibilities presented to them by new technology and the improved engineering preparation of production. Such changes are having a positive impact on the organization and discipline of labor and on the moral climate in the labor collective. Consequently, the final result obtained will also be higher.

The work of the small work collective of I.I. Dzyavun perfectly reflected the life of many thousands of workers in the republic's housing and municipal services today, on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress. The decisions of the April and October (1985) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the pregress party documents evoked a great deal of labor enthusiasm in the organizations and enterprises of our subsectors.

The socialist commitments adopted for 1986 specify the early fulfillment of state plans for the provision of housing and municipal and consumer services to the public, the sale of industrial output, the movement of passengers, contract work, the capital and current repair of available housing, and the landscaping of territories. It was decided to provide the people 80 million rubles in housing and municipal and consumer services, to transport 50 million passengers, and to repair 9,000 square meters of useful living space above the plan.

The initiative of the advanced workers of the collectives that sought reserves for economy will make it possible to cope successfully with the tasks of the Complex Program for the Development of the Production of Consumer Goods and the Services Area.

In the current year, through the improvement of production technology, the rational consumption of fuel and energy resources, and the application of low-waste and no-waste technologies, we are to save 250 tons of rolled metal, 950 tons of cement, 230 tons of gasoline, 18,000 tons of standard fuel, 1,900 cubic meters of lumber, 4,100 gigacalories of thermal energy and 19.8 million kilowatt-hours of electric power. Losses will be significantly reduced in the gas heat and water networks. The amount of potable water delivered to industrial enterprises will be reduced by 22 million cubic meters and we will supply that much more to the people. It is planned to transfer about 3,000 workers from manual to mechanized labor.

All of this can be achieved only on the basis of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. Back in the last five-year plan, we went over to the program-specific method of managing the development of science and technology. In the course of the implementation of 3 republic and 22 departmental scientific-technical programs, 86 new types of machines were built and 18 existing types were improved and about 50 progressive technologies were developed that provide for the economic consumption of material and fuel and energy resources.

During the current five-year plan, new equipment and up-to-date technology will be introduced at an accelerated pace. For this purpose, we have formed a territorial-sectorial system of specific comprehensive programs for the intensification of production, the improvement of quality, and the expansion

of the number of services provided to the public. For the ministry as a whole in the years 1986-1990, the realization of the programs will provide for an economic effect of 182.5 million rubles and a standard release of almost 60,000 people.

Housing and municipal services are one of the most capital-intensive sectors. To cope with the grandiose tasks set for us by the Complex Program for the Development of the Production of Consumer Goods and the Services Area for the Years 1986-2000, it is essential to increase production capacities every year. For it is planned by the end of this millenium to provide the socialized stock of housing of the cities and settlements of the urban type with a centralized water supply--including hot water--sewage, and gas and electric ranges.

Quite a lot has been done in this direction. Thus, last year capacities for the supplying of potable water increased by 75,700 cubic meters a day and the capacities of heat-supplying enterprises increased by 813.7 gigacalories per hour. New waterworks were put into operation in Simferopol, as were a large reservoir in the Crimean and sewage installations in Kherson, Lisichansk and Vinnitsa. The expansion and reconstruction of a water supply line have been completed in Zhitomir. New and large-capacity boiler houses provided heat in Voroshilovgrad, Poltava, Krasnoarmeysk (Donetsk Oblast) and Gorlovka.

Also built were hotels with a total of more than 2,000 places in Ternopol, Khmel'nitskiy, Kamenets-Podolskiy and Alushta. About 550 kilometers of gas networks, 25 kilometers of tramways, and about 30 kilometers of trolley bus lines were put into operation.

The state plan for 1986 provides for an increase in the capacities of housing and municipal services. The expansion, reconstruction and reequipment of enterprises is becoming a very important direction here. Whereas in the last five-year plan an average of 20 percent of the state capital investments annually allocated to the sector were expended for these purposes, it is 26 percent in 1986.

To have and to increase certain capacities does not, however, mean that one is serving people well. It is important to maintain all enterprises and services in an exemplary state, to seek to prevent emergency situations and, at the same time, to be prepared to eliminate them at any moment.

In this connection, much progress has been achieved in housing in recent years. Along with the structural improvement of the management of the houses of the local soviets and the consolidation of the production base of the housing organizations in the republic, more than 700 united dispatcher systems (ODS's) and dispatcher signaling systems (DSS's) have been established in the republic. They help to increase the reliability and durability of the engineering equipment of dwellings and to reduce the time for the elimination of breakdowns, ensure a significant improvement of the quality of service to dwellers, and make it possible to reduce the number of personnel in housing operations offices (ZhEK's) and the number of elevator operators. ODS's and DSS's will be established at an even faster pace in the 12th Five-Year Plan and by the end of the five-year plan there will be more than 1,150 of them in the republic.

One of the main problems in housing is that of reducing the everyday expenditure of physical resources. Water is paramount among them. Tremendous means and a large quantity of electric power are expended on its purification and delivery to consumers. Nevertheless, a significant part of it goes directly into the sewer system. Work is being done in many areas to prevent this. Economic controls are being perfected, the quality of sanitary engineering instruments is being improved, and the water-measurement system is being developed.

I would like to appeal to the readers of the journal *POD ZNAMENEM LENINIZMA* to pay more attention in their propaganda statements and during the time of their political information and conversations with work colleagues to questions of economy in everyday life and in the production of all types of resources.

More and more attention will be paid to activating the human factor. It is a matter of the creation of the most favorable conditions for the labor, everyday life and leisure of workers and employees, the improvement of the forms and conditions of socialist competition, and the development of systems for the occupational and economic training of personnel. The ministry is continually taking measures to increase the responsibility and exactness of workers and to strengthen labor and production discipline and is putting an end to attempts to return gradually to the previous work routines that are inconvenient for the working people.

At the same time, the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services and the party and Soviet authorities are still receiving many justified complaints from the public about unsatisfactory work by enterprises and organizations and in particular about poor preparation for the winter and interruptions in transport work. We appreciate all of these facts and are punishing not only the guilty but are also taking urgent measures to correct the situation.

Today there are many problems in the sector. State capital investments are not being fully assimilated, there is a shortage of capacities in the water and sewage system and of hotels, and the production and technical base of housing, building repair organizations and urban electric transport is being strengthened only slowly. Industrial flower growing is not sufficiently productive.

To resolve all of these questions, we need to increase the responsibility of managers, strengthen technological, production and executive discipline, more persistently introduce the achievements of scientific-technical progress, more actively stimulate the search in advanced collectives for reserves to improve efficiency, and more widely develop socialist competition to increase labor productivity and to achieve the best final results--excellent service to the public.

The entire organizational and political-education work in the sector is aimed at providing the public with stable and high-quality service. For this purpose, extensive use is being made of the experience of the enterprises initiating socialist competition for the early fulfillment of the tasks of the

first year of the five-year plan. Among them are the collectives of the "Emblem of Honor" production order administration of the water and sewage system of the city of Kiev, the Tram and Trolley Bus Administration of the city of Kiev, and the Zaporozhe Building Repair Trust.

The valiant labor of the advanced workers and innovators of production is helping to accelerate the intensification of the sector. Among them I will name such people of the right-flank competition as the aforementioned I.I. Dzyavun, brigade leader and winner of the USSR State Prize; V.I. Kostenko, trolley bus driver for the Zhdanov Tram and Trolley Bus Administration and deputy of Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet; L.V. Rybak, a worker at the Kievzelenstroy Production Administration and winner of the Ukrainian SSR State Prize; and also G.B. Kozak, tram driver of the Lvov Tram and Trolley Bus Administration, M.F. Guz, brigade leader of the fitters of the Krivoy Rog city water and sewage system, and A.G. Kozub, brigade leader of the Kharkovteplokommunenergo Association--all awarded the Letter of Honor of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The workers of the sector approach the occupational holiday with the firm confidence that they will fulfill the complex tasks to be established in the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Minister of Consumer Services

Kiev POD ZNAMENEM LENINIZMA in Russian No 4, Feb 86 (signed to press 12 Feb 1986) pp 76-78

[Article by V. Slinchenko, minister of consumer services of the Ukrainian SSR: "For Efficiency in the Services Area"]

[Text] Everything in the name of man and for the good of man--this program position of our Leninist party is being filled with more and more specific content. This is likewise the aim of the Complex Program for the Development of the Production of Consumer Goods and the Services Area in the Years 1986-2000 adopted in October of last year. Such a program was worked out for the first time, in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

It is a component of the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in the Years 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000, where, in particular, the task has been set to: "Ensure the further development and increase in the efficiency of the services area. Fundamentally improve the quality and standard of services to the public, expand the network and improve the organization of the work of the enterprises and institutions of the services area...."

The country's consumer services underwent significant development in the previous five-year plans as well. Thus, the average annual number of workers increased from 1,869,000 in 1970 to 2,776,000 in 1984 and the volume of services performed increased from 5.5 billion rubles in 1975 to 9.8 billion rubles in 1984 (in comparable 1981 prices). This indicator increased by 6.1 percent in 1985.

In the current five-year plan, it is planned to satisfy fully the needs of the public in the repair and technical servicing of radioelectronic equipment, domestic machines and instruments, furniture and other household articles. It is planned to introduce actively subscriber's and emergency servicing of household equipment and the exchange of defective instruments for previously repaired implements. The services of laundries, dry cleaners, bath houses, photographic studios and lending shops will be developed at an accelerated pace. In the years 1986-2000, it is planned to increase the volume of paid services available to the public by a factor of 2.1 to 2.3, including by a factor of 1.3 to 1.4 in the 12th Five-Year Plan.

For the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Consumer Services, this means that by 1990 it will be necessary to provide annual services amounting to 39 rubles per inhabitant of the republic and 66.24 rubles by the 2000 compared to 27.5 rubles in 1985. The average annual increase in services in the current five-year plan must amount to 120 million rubles, or almost one and a half times that of the past five-year plan.

These are large and intense plans. But the established material-technical base, the tendencies toward its development, and the existing collectives of skilled personnel guarantee that the workers of our system will cope with these tasks.

The republic's consumer services have 1,100 large technically equipped specialized and diversified enterprises and firms with more than 70,000 studios, workshops and receiving centers. Working there are 450,000 skilled workers providing 900 types of consumer services.

In the last five-year plan alone, 266 million rubles in capital investments were utilized to develop our sector. 518 large-scale enterprises were built and put into operation. Among them are large laundries for 5 to 8 tons of dry linen per shift in Zaporozhe, Yalta, Simferopol, Kovel, Voroshilovgrad, Donetsk and Dnepropetrovsk; consumer houses with 200 to 400 workplaces in Kiev, Sumy, Odessa, Melitopol, Khmelnytskyi and Chernovtsy; enterprises for the repair of household equipment in Chernigov and Ternopol; and plants for the repair of radio and television equipment in Cherkassy and Sevastopol. The fixed production capital of the system increased by 250 million rubles and reached 1.25 billion rubles.

During the five-year plan, the network of studios, workshops and receiving centers increased by 3,680 units, including 1,600 organized as industrial enterprises, construction projects, and economic units of the agroindustrial complex. There are 3,620 functioning studios, workshops and receiving centers. The annual volume of services that they provide reached 35 million rubles.

Many enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses are using their own funds to build (or allocate finished) rooms for the organization there of consumer services for their own workers, who can fill out an order before their shift and receive it before going home. All this takes no more than 15 to 20 minutes.

The enterprises for consumer services annually add tens of thousands of different mechanisms. In 1985, the number of pieces of equipment was increased to 330,000, which made it possible to increase the level of mechanization to 57 percent and to obtain a 93 percent increase in the volume of services through higher labor productivity.

The establishment of the material-technical base requires well-trained personnel. Working in the republic's consumer services as a whole are 18,000 specialists with a higher education and more than 40,000 with a specialized secondary education. They were joined last year by 400 graduates of VUZ's and more than 1,200 graduates of specialized secondary educational institutions.

In addition, 2,620 workers in consumer services are taking correspondence courses in VUZ's and 2,650 in specialized secondary institutions. Almost 40,000 young workers in mass occupations come to the labor collectives each year from the vocational and technical schools.

A comprehensive approach to the resolution of the problems of consumer services made it possible to increase significantly the economic efficiency of the work of enterprises and the quality and standard of service.

Last year, the public received services valued at 1.399 billion rubles, or 75 million more than in 1984, including 14 million more to the rural population. The annual plan and socialist obligations were fulfilled. Above-plan services to the public amounted to almost 6 million rubles, of which 3 million went to the rural population.

For the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole, the population received services valued at 6.458 billion rubles, or 1.305 billion more than in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

We are paying special attention to the development and improvement of consumer services for the working people in the rural areas. The task of organizing consumer houses or integrated receiving centers at all kolkhozes and sovkhoses has basically been resolved. There are more than 11,000 of them. In some places, they have been established not only at the central farmsteads but also in the villages of the brigades and departments. There are also more than 20,000 studios and workshops working in rural areas.

A great help in the improvement of the services to the population of small villages, where there is no stationary network of consumer services, is being provided by mobile workshops and receiving centers, each of which provides village workers with services valued at almost 40,000 rubles. There are 3,000 of them in the republic.

At the same time, the level of consumer services is still not satisfying the requirements of rural workers. For up until now there have been neither consumer houses nor integrated receiving centers at the central farmsteads of 104 kolkhozes and sovkhoses or at 280 villages with populations of 1,000 or more. Such farms and villages are found mostly in Volynsk, Zhitomir, Odessa, Rovno and Chernigov oblasts. As early as this year, therefore, it is planned

to expand by 200 units the network of studios, workshops and receiving centers in rural areas.

In recent years, with the active help of party and soviet authorities, much has been done to improve consumer services to the public. But the standard of services and the quality of the services performed is still not at the proper level everywhere. The prices for services and the work schedules of workshops and studios are frequently violated and there are cases of cheating and extortion.

Embezzlement and theft of socialist property have still not been eliminated at system enterprises. Organized groups of plunderers and bribe takers have been uncovered at domestic enterprises of the Volynsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Odessa, Lvov and Donetsk oblast administrations. The ministry, its local authorities, law enforcement entities and the public are fighting in the most resolute manner against these and other occurrences dishonoring consumer services.

In the current year, 67 million rubles in capital investments will be used to develop consumer services. It is planned to build and put into operation bath and laundry combines in Kiev, Vinnitsa, Lutsk, Feodosiya, Odessa, and Novoarkhangel'sk in Kirovograd Oblast, a radio engineering house in Khmel'nitskiy Oblast, consumer houses in Rovno, Malin in Zhitomir Oblast, Sokal in Lvov Oblast, Velikaya Pisarevka in Sumy Oblast, Kanev in Cherkassy Oblast, and elsewhere. The network of studios, workshops and receiving centers will be expanded to 500 units.

In 1986, after the successful conclusion of the economic experiment, our system was switched over to work under new management conditions. The goal is the fullest satisfaction of the needs of the people for consumer services on the basis of the expansion of economic independence and the strengthening of the incentive of consumer services workers in this connection.

Our enterprises are now planning their own work. The main economic control is profit. Its constant part is allocated to the budget and centralized fund of the ministry according to stable standards and the remaining variable part is at the disposal of the enterprise. It thereby strives to increase its own share of profit, which serves as a source of the formation of the economic incentive fund and the production and social development fund.

A new indicator has been introduced--the volume of services sold to and paid for by the public. It primarily serves the interests of the customer and emphasizes the priority of these services over those that are performed for the enterprises and organizations. The labor collectives are granted broad rights in using the savings in the wage fund and incentive funds for the payment of raises.

It is planned to introduce advanced forms of organizing and remunerating labor under the conditions of the simultaneous holding of more than one position and to develop work at home and part-time labor.

In the current year, the decisive transition to the utilization of intensive factors in the development of production and the acceleration of scientific-

technical progress will make it possible to provide services valued at 1.445 billion rubles, including 1.23 billion paid for by the public. The overall increase in services compared with 1985 will be 65.8 million rubles.

It is planned to increase primarily repair and restoration types of services as well as services for the care of people. Particular attention is being paid to the expansion and introduction of new and progressive forms of serving the public: at home; by subscription; the sewing of outerwear without prefitting; the exchange of defective household equipment for previously repaired equipment; the organization of express service; and the making available of a complex of "do-it-yourself" services.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the work of the Ministry of Consumer Services of the RSFSR in transferring the sector to new management methods (PRAVDA, 10 January 1986) points out shortcomings in this work that we also have. The ministry is eliminating them to make a fundamental improvement in the services to the public under the new management conditions.

The labor of consumer services workers is not easy. They must be in contact with people every day, serve them, and take into account the tastes and needs of the customer. The law of their occupation requires them to be courteous and attentive at all times. Precisely these qualities characterize our advanced workers.

We have a right to be proud of our best skilled workers, people like V.I. Izotov, a cutter at the Kharkov Factory for Individual Tailoring and Clothing Repair and our first winner of the Ukrainian SSR State Prize; V.I. Gorbenko and M.L. Voronin, tailors at the Kiev Factory No 3 for Individual Tailoring and Clothing Repair, who each fulfilled 10 annual standards in the 11th Five-Year Plan; I.V. Pavlovich, operator at the Uzhgorod Oblast Factory for Dry Cleaning, Clothes Dyeing and the Laundering of Linen; O.A. Vasilyeva, watchmaker for the Zaporozhe Oblbyttekhnika Production Association; Yu.V. Safronov, carpenter at the Simferopol Building Repair Administration; and Ye.V. Yepikhina, knitter at the Odessa Indtrikotazh Factory.

The party and state are constantly concerned with the people occupied in the area of consumer services. More than 6,200 system workers of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Consumer Services were honored with orders and medals of the USSR, 66 of the best skilled workers hold the honorable title of "Honored Worker of the Ukrainian SSR Consumer Services," 16 people were awarded the Letter of Honor of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and 11,304 workers were awarded the badge "Outstanding Worker of the Ukrainian SSR Consumer Services."

The labor collectives of our enterprises are persistently resolving the tasks determined by the Complex Program and are seeking reserves for improving consumer services to the public.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

UKSSR OFFICIAL LISTS OBSTACLES TO GROWTH OF TOURISM IN UKRAINE

Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 17 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by V. Zapadnya, head of the Ukrainian Republic Council for Tourism and Excursions: "The Reader Raises the Problem of Breaks in the "Necklace"]

[Text] "The Slavutych's Necklace"—this is the name of the system of tourist and excursion routes created to improve and develop further tourist attractions. Unfortunately, the timely introduction of new routes, or to be more exact, the restoration of historical sites, brings on frustration. Why!

The "Slavutych's Necklace" system encompasses the Kiev, Chernigov, Cherkassy, Sumy, and Poltava oblasts and also includes the city of Kiev. The tour begins and ends in Kiev, the capital of Soviet Ukraine. Tourists pass through Chernigov, Novgorod-Siverskiy, Putyvl, and Pereyaslav-Khmelnytskiy. These places suggest something of importance to each traveler. Here lies the road upon which marched the prince's troops, the march having been praised in the ancient Russian epic poem "Slovo o Polku Ihorevici." (In fact, this year marks the 800th anniversary of this masterpiece account of three brotherly cultures). The historical Treaty of Pereyaslavskiy was signed here; it was to determine the fate of the Ukrainian nation forever. Each tourist is certain to find in these places many new attractions and fine rest areas.

What obstacles impede the growth of tourism in the oblasts mentioned above? In short, there is a lack of funds. But before we send a large throng of tourists off on their journey, we have to concern ourselves with more than just accommodations (this is our main concern). We need to get these tourist sites in good order, check out access roads, and arrange for some kind of evening privileges in behalf of the tourists, etc.

The large number of ministries and departments should be able to do something more toward the further development of tourism. Among the main ones are: the Ministry of Industrial Construction, Motor Transport, Regional Industry, Trade, Ukrainian Health-Resort Construction, Ukrainian Cooperative Union, State Committee for Publishing House, State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting UkSSR; in addition, the Sumy and Chernigov oblispolkoms, the Kiev gorispolkom, and a host of other organizations. We have here a

rather large group, and as a group a lot more can be accomplished, especially if the desire is there. But unfortunately, the aspirations of individual enthusiasts will not be enough to overcome the apathy in others.

Let us begin with Kiev. As was originally planned, the apartment on Khreshchatyk 32 has been converted to a shop called "Namisto Slavutych's Necklace." Besides souvenirs, public advertising materials and regional literature is sold here to better assist tourists in their orientation. There is hope that eventually construction of a tourist hotel—1000 capacity—near the metro station "Livoberezhna" in Kiev will one day be completed. Likewise, the situation looks rather dim this year for the construction of the second of three such planned hotels—1000 capacity. The plans have been drawn; but now revisions have to be made. At this rate the project becomes the next candidate for "delayed construction."

There are numerous historical and architectural memorials in the surrounding areas of Chernigov and Sumy, but they seem to generate very little income from tourists. It is time to put our hands to the plow. As expected, there is restoration work to be done on the former Troyitsko-Ilyintskiy monastery in Chernigov and the Spaso-Preobrazhenskiy monastery in Novhorod-Siverskiy, trading posts in Novhorod-Siverskiy, and the opening of an exhibition of native artifacts from the RSFSR, UkSSR, and BSSR in the former Mykolayivskiy church.

What do we have today? The Troyitsko-Ilyintskiy monastery consists of a whole complex of structures--the Troyitskiy cathedral, the Vedenskiy church with refectory, and cells. The main structure of this assemblage is the cathedral. Some restoration work has already been done on the facade and part of the interior, but then the work came to a halt. In order to carry on restoration work on the monumental paintings a warm environment is required. Even in the summer you have to wait until the walls have been warmed thoroughly. The local department of Maintenance-Construction back in 1980 put in heat pipes and had planned to install pumps. But that was nothing more than a "warm" promise. And it remained nothing more than that up until the time papers for the completion of the project were drawn up. In the four years which followed the project lay dormant; the heat-supply system was still not in operation. The Chernigov Historic-Architectural Reserve was unable to get much feedback from builders as to why work on the project had been suspended. There are a number of reasons for this: a fluctuating work force, incompetent work superintendents, etc. So it is the same old story--no money--and who wants to work for nothing.

We still have not exhausted the problem. The Chernihivskiy restoration-production workshops do not have specialists of their own to do restoration work on the monumental paintings. So the people of Kiev were hired to do the job. The Department of Construction of the UkSSR, which directs the affairs of these workshops, seems to be in no hurry to organize even a small brigade of these much needed specialists, despite the fact there is more work in the oblasts than they can handle.

The circumstances surrounding the restoration of the former Spaso-Preobrazhenskiy monastery in Novgorod-Siverskiy are not very favorable either; however, a small brigade is at work here. True, the roof of the cathedral has been repaired. Seventy percent of the plaster work is finished. The inside of the temple is strewn with scaffolding. But why get excited? The edifice has been standing like this for a year now and will probably stay like this for another two. At the end of this year the only thing that will be ready is the engineering plan for the project. The situation is just as bad with other building sites around Chernigov which make up part of the "Namisto Slavutych" system.

Things are not any better around Sumy. Although some work was being done here for "Namisto Slavutych," a special scientific restoration production shop called all its workers back. We do not intend to justify this kind of action taken by the management, but we can certainly understand the reason for it. They had failed to supply their specialists with the necessary materials. The time the workers had spent at the building sites was practically wasted.

Orders need to be filled before the deadline--now there is no time for that. In the former Molchanskiy monastery in Putyvl there is hope that in the coming year efforts to open an exposition dedicated to historical cities will begin. Plans to open a permanent exhibition called "The Partisan Movement and Underground in the Years of the Great Patriotic War" in the former Mykolayivskiy church in Hlukhiv has been the subject of criticism.

There is no need to give all the reasons behind this. What then are the major obstacles to the growth of new tourist routes? Here they are: the lack of documentation of the project expenses; lack of essential materials; and lack of needed specialists. And, there are many problems tied in with relocation efforts--to move individual people and organizations out of the reserved zones. The State Committee of Construction Affairs and the Ministry of Culture of the UkSSR, as well as the oblispolkoms, have a lot to consider. The point is, their intentions lack decisiveness. The Chernigov oblispolkom, for example, passed a resolution on behalf of "Slavutych's Necklace" stating that the opening of the fine arts museum "Slovo o Polku Ihorevici" would be the responsibility of the Novgorod-Siverskiy rayispolkom, the Chernigov Historical-Architectural Reserve, and the Ministry of Culture. Immediately we are bombarded by a host of questions. Which of these organizations will do the work and exactly what kind of work? Under whose jurisdiction will the museum be? What will be the cost and who will open the exposition? The answer lies in the old saying, too many chiefs and not enough Indians.

We are not handing out prescriptions, but it seems we might learn something from the experience of others. For instance, it would be a good idea to organize a coordinating council from the representatives of these organizations which have a part in this work. Today two bosses direct the work efforts for the preservation of these architectural buildings--Derzhbud and Ministry of Culture. If we had but one boss, then perhaps things would be a lot better.

The draft of the main directions for economic and social development throughout the USSR for the years 1986 thru 1990 and the period up to the year 2000 stresses the need for tourist establishments to increase service for tourists, improve the quality of service, expand the form and appearance of the service, and carry out the construction of new tourist complexes, hotels, facilities, and campsites. The successful completion of our work under the program "Slavutych's Necklace" will prove to be an important step toward the realization of our national economic plans.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

UKSSR PRAISES NEW BOOK BY CANADIAN-UKRAINIAN CP HEAD

Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 11 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Anton Khyzhnyak: "Sacred Brotherhood"]

[Excerpts] This book was written clear on the other side of the ocean in Canada and made its way here through the channel of mutual friendship. The publishing firm Kobzar, under the auspices of the Committee for the Veterans of War-the Society of United Canadian-Ukrainians (TOUK), released the book in Toronto in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Victory over Hitler's fascism. As one knows, TOUK is a progressive organization uniting thousands of Canadian-Ukrainians, those whom the cruel hand of fate, due to the bad times of capitalism, had destined to the American continent in search of a piece of bread.

Before we review the book, a few words should be said about the author. The book was written by Petro Illich Kravchuk, born in the village of Stoyaniv, Radekhivskiy rayon in the Lvivskiy oblast; he emigrated from his former Polish masters in the year 1930. Kravchuk has been a member of the Communist Party of Canada for over fifty years and has taken an active part in the progressive mass organizations of Canadian-Ukrainians and in their press. He was one of the editors for the newspaper ZHYTTYA I SLOVO. In 1979 he was elected to the complimentary and honorary position of executive head of TOUK. Beginning with the year 1946, Petro Kravchuk made frequent visits to the Soviet Union--to Moscow, Kiev, and around Lviv. The book under review is in fact now the fifteenth to be penned by the above publicist-communist. In 1967 in Kiev, the author was awarded the Yaroslav Halan prize for one of his books.

We should perhaps look at yet another side of Petro Illich Kravchuk, a man whose background in progressive affairs is quite distinguished. In the year 1940, he and his cohorts, the leaders of Canadian progressive organizations, as Kravchuk himself testifies in his book, "...were deported to concentration camps in Petawawa, Ontario and in Kananaskas, Alberta." That was the way in which the former Canadian government, headed by Mackenzie King, settled accounts with the labor leaders, even having banned the Communist Party of Canada and the progressive organizations.

Reactionaries from the Canadian government not only supported the existing Nazi-German unions in Canada, but also defended multitudes of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists who had found refuge in Canada.

In spite of such cruel, savage oppression and terror, the working masses of Canada, together with loyal Canadian-Ukrainians, continued the fight against fascist elements by unmasking the enemy face of Hitlerism which had begun to enslave the countries of Europe.

The anti-fascist struggle in Canada advanced full force when Fascist Germany had launched an attack against the Soviet Union. Due to the pressures of public opinion, the Canadian government was forced to mitigate repressions against Canadian-Ukrainian progressive organizations and gradually discharged from the concentration camps those progressive activists who were being held captive. Although the dismissal of prisoners had been stretched out over a 2-year period, the end finally came in September 1942.

Mr. Kravchuk, with some emotion, mentions in his book that: "The first to join in the solidarity movement of Canadians with the USSR were the progressive organizations of Slavs, particularly the Ukrainians, Russians, and Belorussians."

NEW BOOKS

The first Russian Assistance Committee for the Fatherland was formed in Montreal on July 17, 1941. ...During this time the Ukrainian Assistance Committee for the Fatherland had been created in Toronto. These committees were suddenly being organized throughout the entire land--in Winnipeg, Montreal, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, Hamilton, Saskatchewan, and Windsor... The Ukrainian committees held meetings in various places in which those present passed a resolution to uphold solidarity between them and the peoples of the Soviet Union in their fight against fascist oppressors. The texts of these resolutions were dispatched to the Soviet Union.

Having demonstrated an ardent international sense of unity with the Soviet people who had fought so selflessly against an avalanche of fascist oppressors, Canadian-Ukrainians--workers, farmers, public servants, young people, women--collected money to be used for the improvement of existing hospitals where wounded Soviet soldiers were being treated. The group also collected clothing and other necessities that would go to Soviet orphans who had suffered from fascist atrocities.

The Canadian Red Cross announced to the collection group a campaign to raise 500 thousand dollars for the purpose of providing medical aid to wounded combatants of the Red Army. The Ukrainian Society for Assisting the Fatherland in a joint effort with the Worker's Assistance Association pledged to raise 100 thousand dollars toward the 500 thousand-dollar goal but in the end had actually collected 132 thousand dollars. The collection group encompassed a large number of Canadian-Ukrainians, honest-working people who aspired to give both financial and moral support to the Soviet

people. But during this period, a remnant of Hitler's nationalist lackeys made every effort to discredit the noble deeds of the patrons of the USSR. The corrupt nationalist newspaper NOVY SHLYAKH, in carrying out orders from the nationalist-bandit Andriy Melnyk, who was residing in Berlin, slandered those who had given aid to the Soviet Union. UKRAYINSKI VISTI, a nationalist newspaper published in Edmonton, (what a lofty title for deceiving the public), had printed lies about some nonexistent crimes said to have been committed from within the Red Cross organization with the collected monies.

All the nationalistic attacks and dirty rumors were strongly reprovved by the Canadian progressive organizations.

Petro Kravchuk also describes in his book how Canadian-Ukrainians, together with other inhabitants of Canada, had armed themselves to fight Hitler's hordes in the territories of Western Europe. Having sensed it was their international duty to do war against fascism, they volunteered to go the front line. However, as the author of the book writes: "It is unfortunate that we do not have an accurate account of all those...who served in the armed forces." An incomplete report shows that 40,000 of the recruits in the Canadian armed forces were of Ukrainian descent, many of whom had enlisted in the army as volunteers who were willing to fight the Hitlerites on the European theater of operations.

In memory of those who have died in the fight against fascism, Canadian champions of peace continue their struggle against imperialist instigators of nuclear war and raise their voices in protest against the Reagan Administration's stand on "Star Wars."

This year the Soviet nation and all progressive humanity observed the 40th anniversary of the Victory over Hitler's fascism. Many guests arrived in the Soviet Union to attend this international victory celebration-- delegations of W.W.II veterans, members of the Society of United Canadian-Ukrainians, the Workers' Assistance Association, and Leagues of Ukrainian-Americans from the United States. They appealed to the General Secretary of TsK CPSU M.S. Gorbachev with a letter prescribing the need for securing and maintaining world peace. The reply from party leader Gorbachev appeared in the Canadian progressive newspaper ZHYTTYA I SLOVO on July 8, 1985.

M.S. Gorbachev's response was met with enthusiasm by the Canadian-Ukrainians. Once again they renewed their commitment to continue the fight for peace. And we believe that their efforts in the Peace movement will carry just as much weight as does the contribution they made to the victory over fascism during W.W. II which Petro Kravchuk so skillfully and vividly outlines in his book.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

DETAILS OF GEORGIAN EARTHQUAKE REPORTED

PM231508 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 86 Morning Edition p 6

[V. Shcherban report under the rebic "IZVESTIYA Calling": "Old Residents Cannot Recall Such a Thing"]

[Text] As already reported, there was a severe earthquake in Georgia on 13 May. Its epicenter was near the city of Akhalkalaki, where force 7 shocks were felt.

We telephoned to the city of Akhalkalaki. M. Vartanyan, deputy chairman of the rayispolkom, was on the line.

"Approximately 1,000 houses have been damaged in the rayon," he said. "A special commission is determining the amount of damage done by the elements. A woman died beneath the wreckage of one house. Four people were injured. Not even our old people, whom I asked, can recall such terrible shocks. The events were preceded by heavy rain. But it had stopped suddenly on the eve of the quake. Then there was a rumble, and it began...." "Where was the population at that time?" "It was the lunch break just then. Many people had taken to the streets for a breath of fresh air, to have a stroll. I believe that circumstance saved many people." "How did people behave?" "Very worthily. Ours is a multinational rayon. People helped one another. They at once began removing obstructions. A specially created emergency commission is in charge of the repair work. I will point out that work began in practically all the rayon's enterprises straight after lunch--and the shocks lasted approximately 3 minutes. All utilities [kommunikatsii] are functioning faultlessly. All motor vehicle transport has been mobilized.

"Agricultural crops did not suffer. Some 50 sheep died. In the rayon as a whole people are keeping calm. Incidentally, a baby was born in the city at the time of the earthquake--normal assistance was given to him and his mother." "What are the most urgent problems now?" "Eight schools have been badly damaged in the city. It seems to me that lessons will not be resumed in them. We are now thinking about what to do with the 2,000 schoolchildren who had been studying in them. And another thing. We are concerned that an earthquake-resistant house which had been built on piles here and which was supposed to withstand the elements' shocks was also damaged.

"Commissions are now working in the rayon, including one from Moscow. I believe we will be given all necessary assistance."

REGIONAL ISSUES

BAKU CENTRAL DISTRICT TO GET TELEPHONE SERVICE

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 13 Apr 86 p 3

[Interview with G.M. Kafarov, director of the Baku Urban Telephone Network, by A. Lerner; date and place not specified; first two paragraphs are BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY introduction]

[Text] More and more often, the newspapers are publishing announcements inviting the citizens of Baku to come to the ATS [automatic telephone station] to draw up the documents for the installation of apartment telephones. As a rule, however, the addresses indicated in them are new housing blocks encircling the republic's capital city. New settlers obtaining apartments here do not have to stand in line at the telephone registry. In the old part of Baku, however, there are many inhabitants who have been waiting for years for a telephone hookup. From here, in the main, comes the flow of letters to the editor's office with demands that more effective measures be taken in installing telephones in the center of the old part of the city.

In this connection, the correspondent of BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY turned to G.M. Kafarov, director of the Baku Urban Telephone Network.

"I will begin immediately with a joyful news," says Gasan Mamedovich. "In the very near future, the city inhabitants registered at ATS-92 will receive telephones. And it will be almost all of them, even those who registered in 1985. This is about 2,000 families. That is, the problem of the installation of telephones in the old part of the city in the region of this ATS will be practically resolved."

[Question] What, so to speak, is the reason for such decisive changes?

[Answer] As you know, the installation of telephones in the part of city that we are talking about was linked with many difficulties: with the lack of cable lines and available numbers and with the chaotic development of the old streets. But now new automated telephone stations have gone on line, in this case ATS-94 and ATS-95, and it became possible to shift or transfer some of the subscribers previously served by ATS-92 to this new center. Thus, the problem of making numbers available was solved. As for technical possibilities, communications workers obligated themselves to put in new lines, including overhead lines, with their own forces.

[Question] What will be the order of the installation of the telephones?

[Answer] In the first place, consideration will be given to the sequence, that is, to how long ago a particular citizen was registered. In the second place, to the technical feasibility. As is customary, the newspapers will publish announcements informing of the installation of telephones in a certain house or region. Through a special notice, we will then invite the "competitor" for the telephone to come to the ATS to prepare the documents.

[Question] Will not such an important campaign permit individual unscrupulous workers in the communications system to employ it in their own selfish interests?

[Answer] It is precisely in this connection that I wanted to use the newspaper to warn people expecting a telephone not to make any deals with such workers. I confess, the family is not without wrongdoers. Although rare, such facts do occur. And even though the telephone, let us say, will in any case be installed in due time for the person awaiting his turn, the ignoble craftsman makes it appear that this is occurring because of his good will, for which it is necessary to "thank" him.

[Question] And a final question: about party lines, about which the editor's office gets frequent complaints.

[Answer] Yes, this is a burning question. By no means everyone understands that party lines are brought about by the need to satisfy as many people as possible with a telephone hookup. And in this case, the newly installed equipment will in part be interconnected, that is, paired. And here it is necessary to be aware and understand that some people have been waiting for 20 years and sometimes longer for a telephone.

9746

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REGIONAL ISSUES

INSPECTION REVEALS 'ILLITERATE' ASHKHABAD OBLAST TEACHERS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by A. Grachev: "A Deuce to the Teacher: School Reform Being Examined"; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] Ashkhabad--Inspectors interesting in the teaching of several subjects in the rural schools of Ashkhabad Oblast encountered some surprising facts. It seemed as though the teachers here have not heard about the reform.

In the upper classes of 56 schools examined, the teachers of the native (Turkmen) and Russian languages and mathematics organized written work in the presence of representatives of the Turkmen SSR Committee of People's Control. Essentially it was carried out according to the elementary school program and not only that: the texts were dictated by syllables and in individual cases by letters. But even under such conditions, almost 97 percent of the students received unsatisfactory evaluations. And in two schools in Ashkhabadskiy Rayon, the "dictation" of all 60 students received two's [poor].

Deception was involved in evaluating the knowledge of the school children. The teachers admitted that they often write the compositions and statements themselves and solve the problems and equations, in the lesson merely suggesting that the students rewrite the prepared text into their notebooks. It is not difficult to imagine what kind of knowledge the pupils have when they finish the secondary school.

And not just the school children! The teachers themselves turned out to be half-educated. For example, in carrying out control work in the eighth grade (using the textbook for fourth graders!), Ya. Bekmuradov, mathematics teacher and graduate of Turkmen University, could not solve an arithmetic problem. And the teachers of the Serakhskiy, Geok-Tepinskiy and Bakhardenskiy schools Kh. Kelova, B. Yagurov, A. Kolovov, O. Annaorazova, Kh. Suleymanov and many others made so many errors in checking the written work of students that they themselves deserve to be given a two.

The inspectors were interested in how the schools' recruitment of young specialists was going. And here some surprises were in store. Just in the last 2 years, 56 graduates of teachers' VUZ's did not reach the place where they were assigned (in Ashkhabad Oblast) and the rural schools did not see

them either. But 67 English teachers, for example, were sent to the Ashkhabad Urban Department of Public Education, even though they were not needed. At the same time, no foreign language at all is taught in 17 schools in Tedzhenskiy Rayon because of a shortage of teachers.

But when young and energetic specialists "are lost" on the way to the village, one must overcome the situation somehow. This is how. In Bakhardenskiy Rayon, for example, mathematics is taught by biologist N. Annayev, athlete S. Amannurov, and agronomist B. Gulamov; in Tedzhenskiy Rayon, language and literature teacher R. Kadyrov has charge of algebra; in Gyaurskiy Rayon, school director A. Allanurov, being a geographer, teaches designing and drawing.... One can present as many such examples as one wants. It really is as in the saying where a pastry cook stitches boots and a shoemaker bakes pies....

The school reform provides for the beginning of a transition to the teaching of six-year-olds in September of this year. But there are no conditions for the admission of small children in any of the schools visited by the people's controllers.

And it is certainly unacceptable that some of the rural children are not being taught at all. I will give you just one example. In Sovkhoz imeni Zhdanov in Bakhardenskiy Rayon alone, the children of 15 families living in sectors 15 to 40 kilometers away from the central farmstead do not know the way to school. The transportation of the kids to their lessons and back has not been organized.

After reviewing this question, what was the decision reached by the republic's Committee of People's Control? It "attracted the attention" of Turkmen SSR Minister of Education M. Aliyeva, issued a firm warning to B. Mulkiyev, head of the oblast department of public education, and removed his deputy A. Annaliyev from his duties.

How we at times love to be humane and kind when we must demonstrate strictness and party high-mindedness. In fact, the workers of the Ministry of Education and the oblast and rayon departments of public education spend days in idle pastimes. They have lost all sense of responsibility for the assigned work, do not control the work of the schools, and are not giving them any assistance.

The wholesome changes in the country require one to work and think in a new way. In the republic's educational authorities, however, they either do not know how or do not want to do this. The environment of complacency and liberalism in the evaluation of teachers' labor is doing material and moral damage. For everything is interrelated here. Illiterate teachers are graduating half-educated people. These use any means to get into the VUZ's. They are sloppy about their studies. They leave as illiterate "specialists" with diplomas. Through their "work," they then train others just like themselves.

The party has declared war on formalism, complacency and empty words--all that is negative in our life. And this war must be waged not with words but with action.

9746

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REGIONAL ISSUES

TAJIKS URGED TO CREATE SCHOOL-BASED INNOVATION ORGANIZATION

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 4 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by A. Belichenko, under "School Reform" rubric: "Innovation Begins in the Classroom"]

[Excerpts] Ten years ago everyone was talking about a news story involving an eighth grader from Leningrad, Vitaliy Petrovskiy, who invented a new principle for opening the Neva bridges. The patent for this invention was subsequently sold in many nations of the world. And the famous Leningrad draw bridges gained a rival -- a bridge which was more economical to operate and maintain.

At approximately the same time in the city of Lyubertsy in the Moskow oblast the first school division of the VOIR [All-Union Society for Inventors and Rationalizers] was established, with students in the upper grades as members. Similar organizations began to appear in other cities.

Before me lies the second issue of the intersector topic list? for the current 5-year plan, developed by the republic association of the Council of VOIR PTO [Professional Technical Education] The first issue was published in Dushanbe in 1979, and at that time, was the nation's only such topic list for the aid of young rationalizers.

This document contains suggestions, made by ministries and agencies of the republic and bureaus of rationalization and innovation of major enterprises, of specific topics, the development of which would be within the powers of young rationalizers. For example, here is a topic suggested by the Dushanbe Refrigerator Plant: "grinding and polishing of the handles and identification plate?? is now done on hand grinders, we propose that an improved method be developed." The potential annual savings attributable to incorporation of this simple rationalization suggestion would be as much as 7000 rubles. There are many such suggestions, 13 more from that same refrigerator plant. Fourteen- to sixteen-year olds, students in vocational technical school will be working on their development.

Similar collaboration is also fully workable between the primary VOIR organization in the schools and the enterprises sponsoring them. Other variants [of cooperation] are also possible. Valiyev, for example, believes

that extra-curricular?? design organizations can be set up in the schools, with, lets say, the physics and mathematics teachers as directors, and with young rationalizers as members. This organization would be a sort of think tank?? brain-storming center?? for the generation of ideas. For example, in what ways can the school rooms be improved? A variety of ideas could be proposed. These ideas developed into blueprints could then be implemented in manual training classes.

The course the party has chosen, aiming at acceleration of scientific and technological progress, stresses increasing the number of young rationalizers and inventors. The USSR Ministry of Education and the VOIR Central Committee has issued recommendations concerning instructional methodology for establishing and running a VOIR organization in educational establishments. There is a plan which stipulates that 100 primary VOIR organizations will be established this year among the schoolchildren of our republic. What actually exists here now? There is one such organization in the seventh school of the city of Leninabad, another in the already mentioned eighth school, and there is still another in the interschool training center of the Oktyabrskiy rayon of Dushanbe. In the Republic Young Technicians Center, an organization of this type [which had been established] has virtually ceased to operate.

At present, there is essentially no-one to offer guidance to even these "first swallows," since there exists no agency which could integrate them. Yet, this should have been the first step in establishing school organization which would not only be associated with individual school, but also in interschool training centers, young technicians centers, and in Houses of Pioneers. Undoubtedly, such an organization could have been established at the Republic Young Technicians Center, particularly, in light of the fact that a year and a half ago the Tajik SSR Ministry of Education recommended that precisely this be done. However, for some reason no real activity has yet been evident.

9285

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REGIONAL ISSUES

TASHKENT TELEPHONE SERVICE FAULTED, NEW PLANS DISCUSSED

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Mar 86 p 3

[Interview with A. Kh. Alimbayev, director of the Tashkent City Telephone Exchange Administration by I. Olevsko-Bykhovskiy: "Around the Telephone: Comments on Letters," date and place not given]

[Text] When will they finally install telephone service in the Karasa block? How long can must we wait before a telephone is installed? Why are the lines overloaded? Why doesn't the my telephone work?

These are example of the questions asked by the inhabitants of Tashkent. Our editorial staff asked the director of the Tashkent City Telephone Exchange Administration to comment on these letters to the editor.

"Abdulla Khusanovich, what has caused this flood of communications and complaints by the workers?"

"It is well known that telephone communications are the "hot spot" in the area of consumer services. One could say that this service affects the interests of every family. But for the time being the demand of the population has outstripped the growth of available capabilities. Today, out of 470,000 apartments and houses, only 170,300 have had telephones installed. Furthermore, through the fault of the GUKS [Chief Administration of Capital Construction] of the Tashkent City Ispolkom, the proportion of homes with telephones is not increasing, but decreasing -- more new housing units are being introduced than ATSS [automatic telephones exchanges]. This is the reason for the multitude of letters and complaints received by various organizations at the national, republic and city levels. And many complaints are repeated. Unfortunately, the communications people are not always able to solve the problem -- there is still insufficient exchange capacity and, through the fault of the construction organizations, expansion is proceeding slowly.

"During the last 5-year plan, the telephone network increased by 86,500 subscribers in a city of two million, an amount almost 32,500 greater than was stipulated by the plan. Furthermore, we could have installed a great many more telephones if the construction people hadn't let us down.

"The managers of the Chief Tashkent Construction Organization (director, K. Dudin) for some reason consider building of new communications facilities [or communications for new buildings??] of secondary importance and consistently violate their contract obligations. The inhabitants of development areas Ts-17 and Ts-18 have submitted justified complaints. And the fault here is primarily with the construction people. ATS-49/40 was to have begun operation in 1979. The standard time limits have long since gone by, but to this day only the "skeleton" of the building has been erected."

"And what can you tell the inhabitants of the Karas district? Why, ATS-65 was slated to have gone into service by 1982, but to this day the building is still in scaffolding. The Chief Tashkent Construction Organization committed itself (as it has innumerable times before) to complete the construction of this facility by the fourth quarter of the past year. And again they didn't keep their word.

"With each year the number of buildings which are years in building grows. For this reason, responsibility for the expansion of telephone networks must be borne not only by the communications people, but by builders as well.

"It is important that party and government decrees have made provisions for including representatives of enterprises in the Ministry of Communications as inspectors on the state acceptance commissions when [construction] projects are being transferred. This would eliminate the possibility of the acceptance of new apartment buildings without provisions being made for telephones. But, unfortunately, this policy has not been followed by the ispolkom of the city Council."

"What specifically should be done to expand and improve telephone communications?"

"The 12th Five-year Plan stipulates the construction of 14 automatic telephone exchange [ATS] buildings, of these 4 are to be built this year -- ATS-97, ATS-72, ATS-22/23, and ATS-70/71. By the end of the year our capacity will grow by 29,000 phones and over the five-year plan by 200,000. Significant work will be done to install telephones in areas 17 and 25 of Chilanzar, the Yunusabad and Yangibad microrayons, the Lunacharskiy highway and others.

Particular emphasis has been placed on the quality of service to subscribers. Thus, in ATS-66, 36 and 468, outmoded equipment has been replaced by better, coordinated systems. The number of lines connecting the exchanges has been increased.

"The information service of the city telephone network is also being improved. In particular, the number of information calls handled by the new computer-based system "Service-09" is continually increasing. It is planned to adopt ASPS-52 equipment, which will make it possible to substantially increase the number of positions??. As an experiment, 10 ATSs have been converted to a centralized, automated repair service. All the subscriber need do is dial the number of the repair service and his own number and the [repair] order is received. Ten more exchanges will be converted to this

system. This will make it possible to restore communication more rapidly and more efficiently.

"We are substantially increasing the number of pay telephones. They have now been installed in almost all remote areas and new microrayons. We have converted the coin telephone shop to a progressive work system using work brigades. Soon new booths?? for the pay phones will decorate the city -- the Tashkent plant "Promsvyas" has already mastered their production."

"But, nevertheless, there are still many complaints. Tell us how these can be satisfied??"

"The complaints can be divided into two groups: the first includes requests to speed up the installation of telephones; the second involves defects in the equipment and communications lines.

"We provide disabled veterans and veterans of the Great Patriotic War with preferential treatment in waiting for phones. We use every possible means to satisfy their requests as quickly as possible. But sometimes there are circumstances beyond our control -- either the cables haven't been laid or the exchanges are overloaded.

All letters written by readers of PRAVDA VOSTOKA are answered, for this reason I will mention only a few here. In reply to the collective complaint of the war and labor veterans living in apartment house No 44 on Sagban street, measures have been taken: supplementary resources have been located which can be used for installing telephones in the building in 1986. The issue described in the letter written by Great Patriotic War veteran, N. Yershov, concerning installing telephones on Vladivostokskaya, Lomonosov, Putilov, and Dzhalilya Streets has been resolved. Design estimate documentation has been drawn up for expansion of the line capacity and the Repair and Construction Administration has been assigned to perform this work in 1986. Allow me to inform war veteran, B. Serov that the "40 years of Victory" district will have temporary telephones installed until ATS-97 can be put into operation. Design estimate documentation has been compiled and the project is included in this year's plan. The question of installing telephones in a number of apartment houses in the 10th apartment block of Chilanzar will be resolved in connection with putting ATS-75 into operation and completing the laying of the cable."

"Some of our readers letters cite incidents where some of the personnel of the City Telephone Network have been rude, or have allowed unnecessary red tape or bureaucracy to impede the solution of one or another problem."

"Each and every communication, each and every complaint about careless, slovenly attitudes toward work on the part of communication workers will be attended to. In particular, worker N. Apostolova and district lineman T. Artykov have been severely punished for their perfunctory attitudes to the complaints of war veteran V. Borikov and individual pensioner V. Nikitin. They have been deprived of bonuses.

"Much still remains to be done to reinforce the labor discipline of the communications workers and to increase their personal responsibility for the quality and tone of service.

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15 July 1986

REGIONAL ISSUES

ACADEMICIAN CALLS FOR COMPREHENSIVE UZBEK IRRIGATION CENTER

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by D. Fayzullayev, Director of the Hydrodynamics Laboratory, Institute of Mechanics and Seismic Stability of Structures, corresponding member USSR Academy of Sciences, under the "This Was Discussed at the Congress" rubric: "An Engineering Center is Needed"]

[Excerpts] The scientists and engineers of Uzbekistan are confronted by the critical problem of developing the most effective and economical methods of irrigation. The objective is increasing agricultural productivity and providing [the most] economical use of irrigation water.

Currently more than ten scientific organizations are working on questions relating to irrigation. However, not one of the proposed irrigation methods has been researched thoroughly and not one has been brought to the point of practical implementation. For this reason the old irrigation methods are still in use.

Of course, the primary hindrance to achieving this goal is the lack of coordination among the organizations. Furthermore, some of the researchers in the sector scientific research institutes are trying to solve their problems without basing their work on the pure sciences such as biology, mathematics, mechanics, etc.

In the Institute of Mechanics and Seismic Stability of Structures of the republic Academy of Sciences, laboratory studies and measurements made in the cotton fields have been used to identify the optimal variant of irrigation for achieving uniform watering of an entire field without wasting water.

What is needed in order to put this progressive method into practice? For a start -- thorough and detailed research involving participation of representatives of the various branches of science and technology. The most rational furrow length must be established, which requires a great deal of experimentation. Current data from theoretical research based on hydrodynamics allow us to identify parameters which can be used to guide watering along the entire length of the furrow.

Uniform watering of a field can be provided by subsurface irrigation. Using this method the entire process can easily be automated, and calculations performed to used to select the diameter and intervals of the openings in the pipe. When this is done the results are striking: productivity increases, and the consumption of irrigation water is cut in half. But this method too has its disadvantages; in particular, the first watering [of the season] is poor in quality, as the pipes [tend to] fill up with mud. It would seem that what is needed is pipes made of a completely new material, which would be used for a single season and then converted into fertilizer. Some of the sector institutes have based their refusal to put this irrigation method into practice on the lack of such pipes. And yet such a development is very important for the economy. This is why we must unite the interests and efforts of many specialists in various areas of science and technology, and we must do so immediately. However, negotiations on future collaboration between such agencies as the Institute of Chemistry, the Institute of Mechanics and Seismic Stability of Structures of the republic Academy of Sciences, the Union Scientific Research Chemical Institute, the Advanced Specialized Design Bureau on Irrigation and others are still in a preliminary stage.

I believe that at this stage it would be expedient to establish an engineering center for irrigation attached to the Usbek SSR Academy of Sciences, which would coordinate the activities of the scientific research and sector institutes, and design organizations working on the problem of irrigation. This center could compile an integrated short-term and long-term plan and come to grips with its implementation.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

BRIEFS

NEW TELEPHONE EXCHANGE FOR TAUZ--An automated telephone exchange facility is being equipped in the center of the city of Tauz. The preliminary work has been completed, and specialists will begin installing the new exchange, which will handle 3,000 subscribers, in a few days. This facility will improve telephone communications not only among population centers within the region, but also with the nation's major cities. There will be 240 channels in simultaneous operation between Baku and Tauz, whereas now there are only 3. After the new automated exchange is put into operation the populace will also have the use of pay telephones, from which they will be able to reach many of the USSR's major cities. [Text] [Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 29 Apr 86 p 4] /8309

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